Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Vol. XIX. { A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNELL. } No. 29.

For the Herald and Journal. STANZAS.

BY AMANDA WESTON.

Christian, trust thou in God, And life's dark hours illumed with light shall be ;-The path the lowly Savior meekly trod, Is it too rugged or too lone for thee ?

The dark sea's swelling tide May roll between thee and the promised land ;-Believe, and lo! the placid wave divide! Pass through, in safety, to the wished-for strand.

Is suffering thy lot ? Bow 'neath thy Father's chastening hand, and bless The kind, parental care that left thee not To wander far in thoughtless waywardness.

From thy warm heart by death's cold hand been riven? Look up, in joy,-thy treasures are not here,-Give thanks to God that thou hast friends in heaven.

Shadows may shroud thy way; But banish from thy heart the phantom, Fear, And the glad dawning of a brighter day, A day of sunshine and sweet hope, is near

The traveller, homeward bound, Sees the steep mountain rising, dark and wild, With circling wreaths of forest foliage crowned, With winter's brightly gleaming snows up-piled.

Despairing the far summit to attain? No! Lightly bounds he up the steep ascent,-Soon will be rest 'peath home's dear ruof again.

Like him, press onward ;-He Who gives the dew and sunshine to the flowers, In wisdom and in love, alike, to thee Sends joy and grief,-life's sunbeams and life's showers. The one, thy heart to cheer,

The other, from earth's stains to purify,-This, to lend light to thy brief sojourn here, That, to prepare thee for thy home on high. Bless thou his name for all,-

Frust in his boundless love, his ceaseless care, Nor fear in the rough path to faint and fall, While from thy heart Faith breathes the fervent prayer

Christian, trust thou in God, And life's dark hours illumed with light shall be ;-The path the lowly Savior meekly trod, Is it too rugged or too lone for thee ? Duxbnry, 1848.

WHITEHEAD'S LIFE OF WESLEY.

The third Life of Mr. Wesley in order is that by Dr. John Whitehead. As this work has occasioned much controversy, and is the great textbook of those, who, for various purposes, and from different motives, wish to hold up to the world Mr. Wesley and Methodism in an odious light, an extended notice of it and its author will not be out of place. Dr. Whitehead entered the travelling connec-

tion in 1764, and located in 1769.—Myles. He tor called a fair and impartial examination! then settled in business in Bristol; and subsequently kept a school in the vicinity of London, preacher in London at the time of Mr. Wesley's

ley," says Mr. Myles, "with his usual kind-In his will Mr. Wesley bequeathed to him, in connection with Dr. Coke and Mr. Henry Moore, all his manuscripts, to be burned or published, as they should see good. It having been determined, after Mr. Wesley's

death, to publish a biography of him, and Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore being fully engaged in the work as itinerants, it was proposed that Dr. Waitehead should compile it. To this " several objections were made, chiefly on account of his known versatility, and the short time he had been in the connection since his last admission. These objections, however, were obviated by Mr. Rogers, the superintendent in London, and who was one of the doctor's particular friends. It was then agreed that the doctor should write the Life; and, at his earnest request, and with the consent of Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore, Mr. he has promised that we "shall know hereafter." manuscripts, that he might at his leisure select | MERRITT CALDWELL, third son of William

tee in London."-Life of Wesley, p. 8.

Myles, who wrote at the time these things ranspired, and who was well acquainted with Whitehead and the conference.

tion of a Life of Mr. Wesley, he says :-Dr. Whitehead, however, soon after the condisease which finally destroyed his life. He

ference, to the astonishment of all concerned, conducted a series of meetings in the region of declared his intention of publishing the 'Life as an independent man. He also declared that he would make such use of the manuscripts of Mr. Wesley, with which he had been intrusted, as he himself should think proper, and that he would not suffer them to be examined as Mr. Wesley had ordered in his will, previous to the publication, unless the two other trustees of these manuscripts would enter into an engagement that he should retain in his hands al those papers which he should judge to be necessary for the work. He insisted, also, that the copy right of the book should belong to him; and that if it should be published from the Book Room, he would have half the clear profits.

" As the doctor had engaged to compile the Life for the Book Room, (that is, for the charity to which Mr. Wesley had bequeathed all his literary property,) the committee expostulated with him on his unfaithfulness, and the extravagance of his new demands. Their expostulations were, however, in vain. They had acted with great simplicity toward the doctor. Having a high opinion of his integrity, and attachment to the cause in which they were all engaged, they had given all the necessary materials into his hands, and so were completely in his power. He was fully sensible of this advantage, and persevered in those demands, with which he knew the committee could not comply.' -Chronological History, p. 212.

He then adverts to the efforts that were made to persuade the doctor to regard the "will" of the dead, and act honestly and more honorably with the living; all of which, however, was in vain. In the mean time, Coke and Moore's Life came from the press, and ten thousand copies were immediately sold. The doctor, as it would seem, began to think now that the two thousand pounds-the price of his integritylike the maid's fortunes, might be feasted on in the imagination, but never realized. He now makes various propositions affecting himself and his work. The following is the final one, with

its results:"'All the manuscripts of Mr. Wesley shall be fairly and impartially examined by Dr. Coke, Mr. Moore, and Dr. Whitehead. Such papers as they shall unanimously deem unfit for publication shall be burned immediately; but of the remainder, Dr. Whitehead shall be at liberty to select such as he thinks necessary for his work; and the remainder to be given into the hands of Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore.'

"Such was the doctor's proposal, even in this stage of the business. After many declarations that he was willing, and had often proposed, to enter into an examination of Mr. Wesley's papers, at length it fully appeared what kind of an examination he would consent to, namely, that his single negative should preserve any paper from destruction; and his single affirmative enable him to use any paper in such a way as he himself should think proper; and this the doc-

"As there could be no hesitation, among upright men, upon such a proposal as this, a reply where he also studied medicine. He became tu-tor to some young gentlemen, and travelled on the continent; during which time he received a faithfulness to the deceased, which was manifest diploma as doctor of medicine, from one of the in the proposal respecting the examination of the having made the acquaintance of some influential members of the society of Friends, he was induced to become a Quaker. By the aid of his liqued to become a Quaker. By the aid of his could have nothing to do with him in any other could have nothing to do with him in any other the Loadon Dispensary. In a few years he character. To this the conference received no again joined the Methodists, and was a local reply. The conference were thus obliged, as the to pursue his own way, contenting themselves When Dr. Whitehead returned to the Methodist connection, "he was received by Mr. Westory, pp. 214, 215.

Such is the history of Dr. Whitehead in connection with the biography of Mr. Wesley. From these circumstances, a little knowledge of human nature, in man's fallen state, will enable us to infer pretty correctly respecting the character of the " Life."-Meth. Quarterly Review.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

MEMOIR OF PROFESSOR CALDWELL.

DEAR DR .- It falls to my lot again to speak of a beloved colleague, summoned from his work to his reward. The All-Merciful is dealing with us strongly and strangely. May we learn to bow humbly to his will! Yet his "path is in the deep waters," and we cannot fathom his counsels. What HE does " we know not now." but

such as were needful for his work; the whole to and Nancy Caldwell, was born at Oxford, Me., be afterward examined. Dr. Whitehead propos- on the 29th of November, 1806. His parents ed to Mr. Rogers that he should receive one and grand-parents were Methodists, and the famindred pounds for his trouble and loss of time; ily dwelling was a home for the preachers from this sum, the executors, at the instance of Mr. the first rise of Methodism in that country. Rogers, raised to one hundred guineas, as being His mother's piety, which was and is a model a handsomer sum.-Myles, pp. 195, 204. "To of the Christian life, made deep impressions on this proposal," says Moore, "Dr. Whitehead her four children, all of whom were early concheerfully acceded; and it was unanimously verted to God. Merritt was soundly changed adopted as the resolution of the meeting. The in his seventeenth year, while he was preparing manuscripts were also deposited with him, under for college at home, under the instruction of his an express stipulation that they should be ex- brother, Rev. Zenas Caldwell, now deceased. amined according to the will of the testator, pre- He entered the sophomore class at Bowdoin riously to any of them being published. At the College in 1825, and graduated honorably in ollowing conference this agreement was con- 1828. In the same year he was appointed Prinfirmed in every particular, and Dr. Whitehead cipal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and was appointed a member of the Book Commit- held the post for five years, during which time he gained an enviable reputation as the success-After having entered into this engagement, in ful manager of a large Seminary. In 1833 he an evil moment one of his friends suggested to was married to Miss Rosamond Cushman, of the doctor that by retaining, as he had it now in New Gloucester, Maine, who is now left to as power to do, the copyright of the intended mourn the loss of one of the best of men. In liography, he might realize two thousand pounds. 1834 he was called to the Professorship of Meta-This suggestion acted with fearful potency on physics and Political Economy in Dickenson "versatility;" and the poet's "trash" was College, and in the discharge of the duties of too strong for the doctor's virtue. Money! Two this office the remainder of his life was spent. housand pounds! "The temptation to seize He has always been regarded as one of the most such a prize for himself," says Mr. Curry, the valuable officers of the institution. His habits American editor of Southey's Life of Wesley, were methodical to a degree that I have never proved too strong for the doctor's integrity. seen equalled; his punctuality was rigid and contherefore, determined to make the work his scientious; and even in the midst of feebleness, own property. This produced an alienation of such as ordinary men would have yielded to, he ing between himself and his former friends; discharged his duties with a regularity and faithand having the rod in his own hands, he did not fulness that could have been expected only from fail to apply it, thus making his life of Wesley a man in full health. His mind was remarkaa scourge to both him and his followers. Hav- bly clear and well ordered, and his habitual turn ing sold at once his Methodism and his con- was to give all the studies of his chair a practiscience, he retained no love for the former, and cal bearing upon the mental and moral characbut little regard for the latter. It could scarce- ter of his pupils. The universal respect in be expected, under such circumstances, that which successive classes of students held him, there would be either the heart or the will to do attests the success and value of his instructions Justice to the subject undertaken."—Vol. i, p. His labors were faithful, and the blessing of faithfulness attend them.

the parties and circumstances, has given us a himself, especially, with great zeal and devotion, succinct history of the course pursued by Dr. Whitehead and the conference. After referring to the course in the winter of 1840-41, his labors in this cause to the agreement of the parties for the compila-

country around the college, which extended through most of the winter; and it was his and at the last moment, grasping the hand of habit, after the labors of the day were over, to his weeping wife, he uttered his last words, ride out into the country, deliver his lecture, and "Farewell, my dear wife. Glory to Jesus! Jereturn home the same night, if the distance sus is my life. Jesus is my trust." Five times were at all reasonable. Often did he do this in he repeated the Savior's name, each time more the depth of winter, and in the most inclement weather. These repeated exposures finally gave trembling upon his lips, he died. a great shock to his constitution, and in April, 1841, a homerrhage from the lungs told nim his danger. In this illness he was visited by his brother-in-law, Dr. E. Clark, of Portland, Me., whose eminent skill was employed successfully in relieving him in this, and his subsequent attacks, until the last fatal one. During the summer his health was partially restored, and he resumed his work in the autumn with new zeal, and even added to his labors in college severe and protracted studies on the various subjects on which he has enlightened the public through the press so frequently within the last eight years. His broken constitution could not endure all the labor that he put upon it, and for several successive years he had indications of feebleness in the lungs, which were developed more alarmingly in 1845 and '46. In this last year he was chosen as the delegate from the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society to the World's Temperance Convention, to be held at London in August. He was also chosen a delegate to the Convention for the formation of the contemplated Evangelical Alliance, to be held in the same month. In view of the state of his health, which he thought might be benefitted by a voyage to Europe, he determined to go, and set sail from Boston in July, in company with Dr. Emory, Dr. Peck, and others. He returned to his work in November, in much better health; but during the winter he suffered a severe attack of pleurisy, which was followed by a general development of tubercles. But his constitution, which was like iron, refused to give odious. But some sins, from their very nature way, and a trip to Maine during the summer and tendency, seem to be more odious than seemed again to build him up. In Sept. 1847, he returned to commence his last winter's work to reason, and terribly violative of God's law. in college. His perseverance was wonderful. in this worst class, covetousness stands at the I often wondered at the indomitable spirit with head of the catalogue. In all, this sin, unites which he held on, day after day, doing all the the "exceeding sinfulness" of double robbery, duties of his lecture room, while it was plainly robbery of man and robbery of God. But in obvious that the very citadel of life had been Christians, it is a dark shade, deeper in coloring assaulted, and could not resist much longer, than in common sinners. It is not only double In the month of March he was compelled to robbery in them, but an adulterous estrangment cease his toils, and again set out for his early of their affections from the Lord, their holy home in Maine, in hopes that his native air spouse, and a wedding of them to the contempwould, as usual, revive him again. It was too tible idol, mere dust. The influence of this sin evident, however, that his days were numbered; is wide and destructive. But the object of this his disease went on tubercles were deposited (as paper is to direct the attention of community the post mortem examination afterwards demon- to the great evil of worldly-mindedness in the strated) in the throat, stomach, and intestines, church. and his sufferings in consequence were constant That this evil, wherever it may exist, is one and fearful. But in patience he possessed his of great magnitude in the sight of a holy God, soul, until, on the 6th of June, at two o'clock is unquestionable. No one can "love the world P. M., the long struggle ended, and he went to or the things of the world," and enjoy the love

He repeated that he needed a fuller outpouring ceitful and destructive influences. of love; he panted after fulness of love. His Notwithstanding such is the aggravated nature From this time until the day of his death his or love of the world is the sin of the church. house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a the same doctrine. building of God, a house not made with hands," There are various ways in which the church was frequently upon his lips. He dwelt much exhibits an extensive involvement in this evil. also upon Christ's declaration to his trembling disciples, "Because I live, ye shall live also." But the blinding and stupifying influence connected with it, in its existence and increase, connected with its existence and increase. On the 20th of May, after asking the day of the ceals at once its deformity and prevalence. The month, he said, "I may live to see the summer, extent of the evil, as well as the proof of its exto see the earth spread with green, and clothed with beauty, but I wonder when I shall see demarks. there are green leaves there, they never fail. far-proclaimed evidence of the fact above stated. There shall be no death there." His experience It is not enough to parry the force of this evishine, and when the birds are singing."

hand," said he. Shortly after, he appeared for sively illiberal.

"Jesus, the name that charms our fears.

and more feebly; and with that precious name

Such a death-bed is not granted to every Christian. It was a triumph of that "perfect

love which casteth out all fear." Professor Caldwell was widely known as scholar and writer. His articles in the Quarterly Review are among the best which that journal has contained. His Manual of Elocution has, passed into general use in our schools and colleges. His latest work, "The Philosophy of Christian Perfection," has given rise to much discussion, but none have questioned its ability or its earnestness. A fuller notice of our departed brother, as a man of letters and author, will be given hereafter. At present I have aimed only to give a brief sketch of the facts of his life, and to afford some details of his glorious death for the comfort of believers. He was a good, brave, honest man; a faithful and consistent Christian: a steadfast friend: a devoted and sincere Methodist. Earnest and useful in the cause of Christ in his life, he was honored and comforted by Christ in his death. So may we live; so may we die.

Yours, &c., JOHN M'CLINTOCK. Carlisle, June 15, 1848.

For the Herald and Journal.

A GREAT EVIL IN THE CHURCH.

In the estimation of God all sin-every sin is

of God. As no one can obtain the love of God I have said little thus far of his religious life, while he retains the love of the world, so no because it was, in some respects, so peculiar as Christian can retain the love of God if he perto deserve specific and separate notice. His mit the love of the world to enter and occupy piety was deep and uniform: his Christian char- the heart. The Lord will allow of no rival oc acter admirably sustained for a long series of cupant in the heart. "He is a jealous God." years, and his zeal for the cause of God and There is no way by which Christians can more truth was seen and read of all who knew him. effectually "grieve the Holy Spirit of promise," There was no unusual fervor in his religious ex- than by placing their affections on the debasing perience, or, at least, in his conversation in re- treasures of earth. As was before remarked, to gard to it. He lived by faith, it was clear; and love the world, is to estrange the affections charity which "suffereth long and is kind." he was seldom troubled with doubt or uncer- adulterously from God. The backslidden Jews Instead of a Christlike bearing towards one anotainty in regard to his acceptance with God; were guilty of whoredom in their idolatry, in ther in matters which involve difference of opinbut he gave no outward signs of unusual depth the same way that Christians are when they set or warmth of religious feeling. About the first their affections on the world. This evil, there- they "are brethren," and indulge in language of April last, when fully aware that his lamp of fore, occupies the first position in the rank of which causes Christians to mourn, and the enelife would soon be extinguished, he carefully enormous sins. True to the nature of the whole surveyed the grounds of his trust, and tried by family of evils, this one is deceptious and insinall tests, the firmness of his hold on Christ. uating, and is much to be dreaded in its stupify-His words were, "Have I fully put on Christ?" ing power on the soul. We cannot too fre-And, answering his own question, he said, "I quently contemplate its enormity, nor be too seem to have lived too exclusively by faith." frequently or faithfully warned against its de-

earnest search was met by the fullest baptism and ruinous tendency of this evil, it is undoubtof Christ's love; and in the enjoyment of it, he edly true that it is very prevalent among procried aloud, "Glory to God in the highest!" fessed Christians. Harris says, "covetousness whole soul seemed bathed in love, he dwelling So says Smith, in his work on the same subject. continually and fondly upon the name of Jesus; Indeed, he ventures with great plausibility, and a and his spirit enjoyed constant communion with powerful show of argument, to say no more, that the Divine Spirit. His heart and thoughts indulgence in this popular, corrupting, and were cut loose from the world; he gave up all agreeable sin, is the cause of frequent declenearthly cares and anxieties, and looked joyfully sions in religion, as well in the most general as for the final summons. The triumphant utter- in the most particular cases. Wesley as a ance of Paul, "We know that if our earthly writer, and Wesley as a "living epistle," taught

cay again? There is no decay in heaven. If 1. The illiberality of the church is standing throughout was far more joyous and triumphant dence to be able to say that the church gives a than one would have expected from the even great deal, that she gives more proportionately tenor of his life, and from the cool steadiness of than she formerly did, which is very questionahis temperament. I knew that the near ap-ble, or that she is ready to support any and proach of death would not shake him; a braver every cause of true benevolence. The question man, or one of firmer nerves, I never knew; is not, is she so illiberal? But is she liberal? but I did not expect him to die a death of That she is, to a sinful and degrading extent, rapture. Yet such it was. The light of heaven cannot, for the sake of truth, must not be dedawned upon him before he had fully left nied. Does she do her duty, fully, in the supthe earth. In such utterances as the following port of any one benevolent enterprise? Does to his wife, there was a high Christian poetry: she do all she can in sending the Gospel to the "You will not, I am sure, lie down upon your dark portions of the earth? Does she faithfully bed and weep, when I am gone. You will not dig from her deep mines of wealth all her canmourn for me when God has been so good to me. kering gold, and generously lay the shining tal-And when you visit the spot where I lie, do not ent on the altar of benevolent sacrifice? Let choose a sad and mournful time; do not go in the tardy movement of the Missionary. Bible, the shade of evening, or in the dark night, and Sabbath School causes, respond. Let the These are no times to visit the grave of a Chris- criminal reluctance with which most of what is tian; but go in the morning, in the bright sun- contributed is given, bear testimony. Let the hine, and when the birds are singing."

perishing millions who, from the coveted wealth

He continued in this perfect enjoyment of the presence of Christ, with an increasing faith and the Gospel, reply by their wretchedness and deglove, up to the day of his death. On that day, radation. And then let the hoarded treasures at noon, he suffered most intensely, and his of worldly gain, speak from their iron-hidden prostration was excessive. "The crisis is at coffers, and say whether the church is not exten-

a moment to be struggling with doubt. Turn- 2. That the selfish extravagance of the church ing suddenly to his mother, with an expression is proof of her covetousness, is undeniable. of anxiety, he said, "Mother, pray for me, that Covetousness is not only indicated by want of my faith may not fail, that I may not be over- the actual bestowment of means to the purposes come with temptation." Earnest prayer was of benevolence, but by prodigality. Prodigalioffered, to which he responded most fervently; ty is but another name for selfish extravagance, but at its close he said, "I seem to have lost This is one of the legitimate off-shoots of covetsight of my land-marks;" and again his friends ousness. Indeed it is only covetousness viewed united in prayer, in which he too wrestled earn- in its reverse action. So that he that is prodiestly, until the cloud passed away, and the song gal in his self indulgence, is penurious with his of victory burst forth from the lips of the dying Christian, "Glory to God! Glory to God! Glory to God! Glory to God! which he sustains and increases his prodigality." I shall live in heaven." Again and again he This will appear evident to every reflecting mind shouted, even with a loud voice, "Glory to Jesus! He is my trust. He is my strength.

Jesus lives; I shall live also." But a few minutes before his death he repeated the lines—

In will appear evident to every renecting minutes with appear evident to every renecting minutes will appear evident to every renecting minutes when the reason and form of excuses for not giving liberally are called to recollection. "I have enlarged my estate," "I have just furnished my house," "I have just set out a child

recently married," "I have just taken an amount of stock," "I have just enlarged my mercantile business, and therefore can contribute but sparingly now." Thus you might pass through the whole category of reasons for not giving more freely and generously to the demands of charity, and you will find they all concentrate in the one great point, selfish extravagance. This is just as true of the debauchee prodigal as of the more honorable, popular self-extravagant. How fearfully extensive is this state of things Can any say that there is no prodigality in the church? Is there not selfish extravagance in the style and furnishing of our houses of worship? Is there no unnecessary expenditure here? Is there none of our Lord's money wasted here? Oh, there is an evil in this. There is, it is to be feared, often more splendor in the material than in the "spiritual house;" more riches in the outward finish of the edifice than riches of grace in the ornaments of boliness and humility in the heart. Is there no prodigality in the wearing of "gold and costly apparel?"

I need not state this fact to our people through a weekly journal, for if the preachers are not false to their solemn vows, they publish it to them four times a year. Is there no selfish extravagance in the expensive array in our dwellings and means of pleasing the fashionable eye, in our conformity to the world? Is there nothing withheld from the Lord on this score? Is there no unholy indulgence in the gratification of appetite? Is there nothing wasted from our wardrobes and tables that might be of infinite

advantage to the cause of the Gospel? Answer, ye unfruitful stewards, who shall account unto God for the use of his money. Millions are robbed from the Lord to pamper self, to keep up with the times, and to maintain appearances of grandeur. I speak in kindness, but I appeal to the Searcher of hearts for the truth of what I say. May I dare to hope that some poor wicked idolater who reads the foregoing, may abandon his idolatry in this land of Bibles and churches, and henceforth offer his sacrifices to God, and not to mammon!

D. S. WELLING. Annapolis, Ohio, June, 1848.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

Love is the source of all our blessings, for 'God is love," and "every good and perfect gift is from the Father," who "so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish. but have everlasting life."

Love is the sum of all our duties, for "love is the fulfilling of the law."

Love is the badge of our discipleship-the undeniable proof thereof, for "by this shall all

men know that ye are my disciples."

The law of love requires that "if any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God.' That this law is often violated by some professed disciples of Jesus and ministers of his word, is evident to all who read our religious papers. Some one writes an article upon one of the thousand topics which relate either to the temporal or spiritual interests of the church; and no sooner is it published, than it is answered. and too often in a spirit which savors not of that ion, these intellectual combatants seem to forget mies of the church to triumph and say, "ah, so would we have it."

Now does not our holy religion forbid all strife" among brethren? The cause of Christ will never prosper as it should, until his followers remove "every stumbling block." Oh when will all our writers for the religious press exhibit a spirit, even in their controversial productions, which will force the world to say, "they are Christians."

A GOOD MAN'S LIFE.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of deing good to our fellow creatures; but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty or warning Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more, to regenerate the world, and bring in an everlasting righteousness, than all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.-Chalmers.

CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM EATER. Coleridge was a slave to this ruinous habit. Hear his terri-

" Dear Sir-for I am wholly unworthy to call any good man my friend -much less you, whose hospitality and love I have abused; accept, however, my entreaties for your forgiveness, and for

your prayers.
"Conceive a poor miserable wretch, who for many years has been attempting to beat off pain by a constant recurrence to the vice that re-produces it. Conceive a spirit in hell, employed in tracing out for others the road to that heaven from which his crimes exclude him. In short, conceive whatever is most wretched, helpless and hopeless, and you will form as tolerable a notion of my state, as it is possible for a good man to have.

"I used to think the text in St. James, that 'he who offended in one point offends in all,' very harsh, but I now feel the awful, the tremendous truth of it. For the one crime of opi-UM, what crime have I not made myself guilty of? Ingratitude to my Maker, and to my benefactors; injustice and unnatural eruelty to my promise-breach, nay, too often actual false-hood.

"After my death I earnestly entreat that a

full and unqualified narration of my wretchedness, and of its guilty cause, may be made pub-lic, that at least some little good may be effect-

ed by the direful example.

"May God Almighty bless you, and have mercy on your still affectionate, and in his heart grateful, S. T. COLERIDGE."—Cottle, p. 364.

GENERAL CONFERENCE. REPORT ON TEM-

PERANCE.

The Committee on Temperance submit for the action of the General Conference the following, as their last report :-

It affords us great pleasure to announce, that within the last twenty years the doctrines of the Temperance reformation have been disseminated throughout the civilized world, and in many countries they have exerted a most powerful and salutary influence over all classes of the people. Temperance, we believe, is one of the practical features of our common Christianity, and should combine the energies and zeal of all pious people in its support and promotion. By its instrumentalities unnumbered thousands have been rescued from the most hideous forms of vice, from degradation, poverty and wretchedness, and their comfortable and smiling families attest the importance of their reformation. This cause has not only arrested and rolled back the desolating tide of intemperance, but it has spread innumerable blessings in its pathway; being often followed by revivals of experimental religion, it secures the interests of its subjects under God,

both in this life and in that which is to come. The great truth that alcoholic drinks are never necessary for persons in health, but always injurious, has been freely discussed in all circles of society, and vast multitudes of moderate drinkers have been brought under its influence, and now advocate and practice total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. In all this we do

We proclaim with peculiar satisfaction that we now have Mr. Wesley's rule on spirituous liquors restored to our general rules. This was done by a vote of 2011 to 21 in the Annual Conferences. This overwhelming majority may be considered as full proof that the making, vending, or using intoxicationg liquors as a beverage are judged to be unchristian practices by American Methodists, and ought not to be tolerated in the enurch of God.

Your committee recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the following resolu-

1. Resolved, &c., That while we recognize the good hand of our God in giving success to the temperance enterprise in former years, we deem it our special duty, at the present time, to send up our most fervent prayers, and to put forth our utmost Christian endeavors, to secure the complete triumph of this great cause; and that we most earnestly recommend to all the Annual Conferences to adopt such measures as they shall deem best calculated to advance this very desirable object.

2. Resolved, That we cordially approve of

the design of the New York Temperance Society, based on Christian principles, and should rejoice to see similar associations organized throughout the country. Committee-Joshua Monroe, John F. Wright,

John Bowen, G. Webber, J. Dodge, B. Creagh, L. A. Eddy.

SENTIMENT OF AN AGED CHIEF.

A distinguished Oneida chief, named Skenandoth, having yielded to the instructions of the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, and lived a reformed man for fifty years, said, just before he died, in his hundred and twentieth year, "I am aged hemlock : the winds of one hundred years have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top; (he was blind;) why I yet live, the great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may wait with patience my appointed time to die; and when I die, lay me by the side of my minister and father, that I may go up

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.

with him at the great resurrection."

When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life, he laid his hand on the Bible, and addressed a friend who was with him, "Here is a book worth more than all others printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention until lately." About the same time he wrote to his daughter-" I have heard it said that deists have claimed me. The thought pained me more than the appellation of Tory; for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics, and I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived and given no decided public proof of my being a Christian."

SABBATH MAILS DISCONTINUED.

Within a few years, it is known, very extensive and successful efforts have been made. through the press and other influences, for promoting an appropriate observance of the Sacred Day. At the recent large clerical Convention in Buffalo, this subject was one of prominent interest; and able addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Edwards and others. Many striking facts were communicated illus-

trating the temporal, as well as spiritual advantages of the appointed day of rest. The Post Master General, it was stated, had,

in accordance with the general wish of the peo-ple on that route, just discontinued the Sabbath mails between Albany and Buffalo; and, as a consequence, it is understood, that no Sabbath day cars are hereafter to run on that extensive

It is believed that no Sunday Mail is now carried in any part of New England; and large numbers of such have, within a few years, at the request of the people, been discontinued in other States, as well as here, embracing upwards eighty thousand miles; thus effecting a very great saving of expense to the Department, as well as securing the undisturbed privileges of the Sabbath to many churches and neighborhoods. The amount saved, by a continuance of Sunday Mails, at one time, it has been ascertained from the General Post Office, is upwards of sixty thousand dollars a year; and that without any real diminution

of mail privileges to any.

The following Resolutions among others were passed at the Buffalo Convention:—

"Resolved, That we recognize with great pleasure the increasing conviction, manifested in various parts of our country, of the utility as well as duty, of keeping the Subbath day holy.

"Resolved, That the influence which many editors of secular as well as religious papers, are exerting in favor of the keeping of the Sabbath, while it increases the influence of their publications, is adapted to promote the welfare of the

articular to write the names on name of the Post Office t

ess of G. C. HAND & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1848.

PROPOSAL

TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF ZION'S HERALD. TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

The undersigned have been appointed a Commit tee to address you in reference to the propose

reduction of the price of Zion's Herald. Many of our friends, both ministers and lavmen, have frequently urged upon the Publishers the importance of action on this subject, alleging that thereby thousands of persons, who now take no religious periodical, might be induced to become subscribers, and consequently the usefulness of the paper be greatly extended.

After duly considering the subject, the Association have concluded that it will be expedient to reduce the price of the paper from and after the first of January next, to one dollar and fifty cents per annum, provided five thousand additional subscribers be obtained, payment in all cases to be made

It is due to the members of the Association to say that they have never derived any profit to themselves, from the publication of the Herald. It took them some years to cancel a heavy debt which they personally assumed for the paper; that accomplished, the profits have since been divided pro rata among the New England Conferences, as was proposed in the outset.

All that the Publishers desire in this matter is reasonable security against loss; they feel that the reduction of price must be made, if at all, so as not to jeopard the interests of the paper, or embarrass the Association. This can be done. And we now proffer to our friends and patrons the onportunity of saying, It shall be done.

While other denominations of Christians, with zeal worthy of imitation, are doing all in their power to place their periodicals in every family in the land, it certainly becomes Methodists, of whom it has been said, "they are all at it and always at it," not to be idle. Never was there a time when "Christianity in earnest" was more loudly called upon to exert itself in counteracting the baleful and pernicious influences of the cheap, impure literature with which the land is flooded.

One dollar and fifty cents per year for a paper of the size, type, and quality of Zion's Herald, will be acknowledged, on all hands, exceedingly low. Its character as a religious paper, and as the fearless exponent of sound Methodist sentiments, is too well known, and too highly appreciated, to need any remark of commendation from us.

We believe the good to be gained by the circulation of 5000 additional copies of the Herald, sufficient to command the most strenuous efforts of all our agents and friends. To the wisdom of such we commend the object, relying upon their zeal and efficiency for its consummation.

In behalf of the Boston Wesleyan Association,

JACOB SLEEPER, B. H. BARNES. PLINY NICKERSON, THOMAS PATTEN. D. S. KING, Boston, July 12, 1848.

THE OUTBREAK IN PARIS.

We give ample details of the late and appalling news from France. The inserrection was a concerted one, and its plans are pronounced systematic and able. The general impression is that its energetic defeat will invigorate and consolidate the Republic. The Paris papers are quite unanimous in the opinion. The National says :-

"The Republic comes triumphant out of this trialby-blood, and we have firm confidence that our country will pursue its steady march along the path of civilization, without meeting with any serious obstacle. Henceforth, there can be no attack, come from whence it may-no defiance that the Republic cannot meet and vanquish. Anarchy alone could be made the bed of any restoration; but anarchy is conquered, and with it all pretenders, whether of the elder or the younger branch-whether under the eagle, the cock, or the fleur de lys."

The Constitutionnel says:-

"The National Guard and the army, in return for their heroic devotedness, expect from the assembly all the energy, all the firmness required for the reestablishment of a state of order, without which no Government, and above all a Republican Government, We must have no more illu more chimeras, no more conciliation for that which wound to the bottom, and, with fortitude, apply the

A more destructive civil outbreak can hardly be found in history. The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 25,000 as the total killed and wounded on both sides, whilst others give only 10,000. Moderate estimates say the number will not doubt exceed 15,000.

The anarchical condition of all Western Europe is truly dismaying. Why is it? The answer is not difficult. Europe is now reaping the results of her long continued political and social vices. This frightful confusion is no argument for kings. Kings have brought it about-the long neglect of the people is the cause. God is now teaching the world terribly that Government must be for the people-not merely for the pampered few-that if the morals and intelligence and comfortable livelihood of the people are disregarded, their unsubdued passions and tremendous energy will sooner or later deal out a ruinous retribution. May Europe learn well the lesson, and may we while yet safe, but threatened by growing vice, and ignorance, study it well. Let us emember that our schools and churches are paramount to our Legislatures, that our old Bible is the only impregnable fortress around our constitution. The self-respect and mutual respect, the habits of forbearance, industry, frugality, domestic virtue, and reverence for public authority, not only taught by christianity, but produced by it in the temper of the masses will yet be acknowledged by statesmen and the worldly-wise, to be the only hope of Governments.

How sternly is the law of retribution developed in the history of States! Western Europe has long rejected the word of God. Popery has trampled down his saints and his word over all that vast theatre for ages. God is now having a controversy with its unrepentant nations. Their struggles we pray and hope will result in their ultimate emancipation but they must be purified as by fire. We care not what great men or what great ideas may appear

among them; they can have no settled liberty and peace until God's word is received and its reclaiming power exerted upon the moral condition of their

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE HER-

We present this week the address of the Publish ing Association respecting the proposed reduction of the terms of the Herald. The public demand is for reduction, and the Association now submit the decision of the practicability of the measure to the public. Brethren, preachers and people, how will you decide? About 5000 additional subscribers will render this change perfectly safe, and this number we firmly believe could be raised, not by January merely, but forthwith, if our agents and friends would commence the effort spiritedly and at once. The Association have fixed upon the interval from now to January a sufficient to determine the experiment. If any should doubt its success, still they need not hesitate about paying their subscription money, for in that case they shall have the paper at its present terms for nine months. But let us not doubt; let every subscriber try to get another one; it will be for his own advantage, as it will cheapen his own expense; let our preachers exert themselves even more than has been usual with them. They have always sustained nobly their paper; let them now think how much they may extend its usefulness by this new movement, and let them tell us whether we shall go on, or not, with the change. We recommend them to introduce and act on the subject in their Preachers' Meetings. Quarterly Conferences and Board Meetings. Let ther show specimens of the paper at the close of social meetings and in pastoral visits, and urge it everywhere. We believe that the reduced terms will enable them to make larger aggregate commissions than at the former rates; but independantly of this motive, there are enough others growing out of our commo cause which should stimulate every one of us to exertion.

As some of the Conferences are just over, and others are about to meet, we suppose many of the brethren will be too busy with their new charges to do much for us immediately, but we expect them to be about it as soon as practicable; there is ample time to be sure, but we shall all be anxious to determine the question at the earliest possible time.

If this experiment succeeds, and succeed we be lieve it will, we have no doubt that the results will show even larger proceeds than we have hitherto re ported, and that we should be enabled by it to introduce further improvements into the paper. We are hoping to have before long regular correspondents in London and Paris. Our American correspondence is quite extensive, and will hereafter represent the principal sections of the country. Other literary improvements shall continue to be made: so far as me chanical execution is concerned, we know not as ou readers wish us to appear better than we now do.

We wish to hear immediately responses to the proposal from all parts of our work. Who votes that the measure shall succeed?

METHODIST BISHOPS IN A PROTESTANT METHODIST PULPIT.

Our Protestant Methodist brethren seem to be very much surprised that our Bishops should have been found willing to preach in their pulpits at Pittsburg They don't understand these good men. If there are any humble and anostolic men in the land we believe our Bishops are among them. The "Methodist Protestant" (Baltimore) spoke sometime since in very brotherly terms of this intercourse of our Bishops with the Protestant Methodists at Pittsburg. A correspondent of that paper, says in the last No:

Some weeks ago, Br. Reese, I observed in your editorial columns the notice of an M. E. Bishop in an M. P. Plupit. The discussion of the question, "Un-Methodists," gave rise to this pleasing sight. The thought occurred to me, that after said lengthy and friendly investigation of the question now would be a suitable time at the General ence to ask for a Bishop to fill our pulpit in Pittsburg Accordingly, after consulting some of the brethren, stated my wishes to the committee whose business i was to supply the pulpits in these cities, &c., assur our sincerity in the application, and that good might result from it, and that a Bishop would be well received among us. The request was entertained, and sure enough Bishop Waugh was appointed to our church next Sunday morning; and h like a man of God among us, officiated at the Lord's Supper, and used our Discipline! He exhorted the unicants, and prayed with all his heart. Then Br. J. Robinson determined that Alleghany should not be more than a week behind Pittsburg, and next applied, and Bishop Morris was appointed there on the next Sabbath. One writer on Union, &c., spoke of old Doctor Bunting, in England, preaching the opening sermon before the Conference of the New Connexion last summer; and suggested that when we had been in existence as long as the New Connexion, we might have an Eo. Church Bishop do the like fo us. According to that we must wait yet thirty years ! But, considering the rail-road strides the American make in whatever they undertake. I thought we need not wait thirty years for a Bishop to preach for us.

And lo! it is done at once! May it open the way ne at once! May it open the way for further friendship.

We hope that a better spirit will grow up between the two bodies than has heretofore existed. We hail every sign of it.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.

Within the last few months the opposition to slavery in the United States has advanced most remarkably. After a prolonged, tedious, and, to distrustful minds, a dubious struggle for years, it has suddenly broke forth in new and mighty demonstrations through the land; religious and political parties have alike yielded to its advancing triumphs, and no man whose wits are about him can now question that this, our greatest national evil, is hereafter to be our greatest national question. All others will sink down into its shadow. The two great political parties have divided upon it, and the seceding sections have assumed

organized and formidable positions. The papers abound in references to this extraordinary revolution of public opinion. Our Political Intelligence last week was full of it. The Pittsburg! Daily Chronicle says:

There is no mistaking these indications. There is a spirit of freedom aroused in the hearts and affec-tions of the million, which will, when lighted, burn out the last remnant of slavery influence in the fre

The Albany Journal says:

Slavery, ever watchful and vigilant, is constantly and stealthily obtaining advantages in power and pat-ronage. Take the proceedings in the House of Rep-resentatives, upon the bill establishing post routs in Texas, as an illustration. Such things have been tolerated heretofore. But these encroachments are rousing a spirit which will not endure wrong mu

The Providence Journal asserts that: "The alliance between slavery in the South and dough-facedness in the North is broken."

The New York Commercial says:

Mr. Senator Dix has come out against the extension of slavery, and roused the dark-eyed nullifier of the South to defend the rotten system, which, like the superstitions of the old world, is tottering with decay All in vain. Mr. Calhoun; the thing is "doomed," as All in vain, Mr. Calhoun; the thing is "doomed," of Mr. Van Buren says. Really South Carolina is pestilent state, the most troublesome, the least profitable in all the Union. She is the Rip Van Winkle eared she never will wake up to the rights of man or

The Genessee Evangelist, in referring to this new spirit of the secular press, says:

Serald

The progress of anti-slavery discussion through the nation, by the aid of the political press, is cause of devout gratitude and acknowledgement. Light and information are now thrown into those quarters which, but a few years since, anti-slavery agency had but little hope of reaching. The question of human lib-erty and the abridgement of American slavery is now not only discussed in both houses of Congress, but als by State Legislatures, and the political press ver generally North, and in many portions of the South. The honor of setting in motion this mighty, and soon to be overwhelming revolution, and now belongs to the abolitionists of other years. They battled hard, endured much, and sacrificed honew years only will determine. May the Lord speed

friends of the slave, we are not able to say. Anyreaders judge of its probable utility or injury. We had better all be even wrangling on the subject of slavery than asleep on it.

THE NEW PAPER.

THE METHODIST EXPOSITOR is the title of the

taken its existence in the interval of the General Conference, but is intended to take rank with the other church organs. And although it cannot at present be considered official in the strictest sense, yet it has the procession was formed, escorted by a band of music approval of those officially connected til it can support itself. Neither did the enterprise originate in Cincinnati, as might be supposed, from its location here, but with those connected with the ninistry, advised and authorized the

DR. BANGS

believe, was brought to God in Canada; filled the various important posts assigned

quarter within a few years past, to becloud and sadden the declining age of this honored and well beloved veteran of the church. He has never sympagles, but, on the contrary, given her some hard, but we doubt not honest knocks. Yet if the New England men could have "had their way" at the late General Conference in all respects, as they had in some, they would have raised the old hero on their shields and honored him with an appointment as delegate to England instead of Canada.

TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY.

We have received the catalogue of this flourishing

Rev. John Newman, A. M., Vice Principal. guages.

Rev. Russell Z. Mason, A. M., Teacher of Mathe-Lewis F. Jones, A. B., Teacher of Natural Sci-

ence. Samuel L. Hooker, Teacher of English. William H. Miller, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy

and Physiology. Malona Stevens, Preceptress: Teacher of Modern Languages.

Lucy H. Perry, Teacher of Music. Elizabeth C. Lester, Teacher of Drawing and

Painting. The following is the summary of students for the

vear: Gentlemen. 123

Ladies, 309 Total.

170 First Quarter. Second Quarter. 151 Third Quarter. Fourth Quarter, 129 609 Total,

Dr. Peck "squints" a little at the Herald on account of a quotation "going the rounds" from our Pittsburg Correspondence, which relates to the declension of our publishing interest, and in which it was said that the Advocate's circulation had declined by rise again. "some 6,000," &c. The facts in our letter were copied from some newspaper laying before us at the the river, and is the head of winter navigation. Methtime on the Secretaries' table. Dr. Peck corrects it odism has had a hard struggle for life, in Frankfort. by stating the loss to be "5,500"-no very great dif- The society is small and generally poor. But it ference from "some 6,000" certainly, unless the Doc- seems to revive some the present year, under the la tor wishes to be a little hypercritical on the word bors of its eccentric but faithful pastor. some." He ascribes it to new papers and the division of the church. Our letter referred to the latter church, about establishing a boarding school for boys, fact in accounting for the declension of the book in- in this village. How it will succeed, remains to be terest in N. Y. After all, we think the Advocate and seen. But one thing is quite certain, and that is, if Review ought by the usual laws of business progress Mr. Ricker does not succeed in his undertaking, it to advance enough and even more than enough to re- will not be for want of the necessary qualifications pair this loss, and we think the new arrangements for for the work, for no gentleman possesses them more both will prove the truth of the remark. The local fa- eminently than himself. cilities and prerogatives of the "great official" ought to, and with right management will render it superior formerly an assistant in the Maine Wesleyan Semito all serious interference from other papers,

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BERKSHIRE.

tion Meeting-Cheering Progress in the Regeneration Africa—Colored Temperance Convention—Mr Garnet's Eloquen Address—Elevation of the Colored Race—Native Place Reflec

Alford, July 8, 1848.

During the session of the New York Conference there was a meeting in the Presbyterian Church on Fulton Street, for the purpose of hearing from President Roberts, of Liberia, Rev. Mr. Benham, and or, wealth, and life, to get the question fully before others, on the subject of African Colonization. I had It has been done. The con- not the pleasure of hearing the distinguished gentlemen, but learned that the addresses were of a highly interesting character. The public have already been informed in regard to the mighty, the unparalleled times. How far any new political projects may be right or wrong, and should be patronized by the thing relating to the subject is, however, interesting duced, enlightened government and Christian institumiles along the coast, the arts of civilization introtions established, heathenish rites and barbarous usages abolished, human beings disenthralled, religjous consolations enjoyed, and scores and hundreds of souls made meet for and transmitted to the heaven of the glorified; all these glorious results, (and many more might be enumerated,) within the last thirty years, attest the work to have been under a higher and more efficient than mere human direction and new paper (of which we lately spoke) established by supervision. "According to this time it may well be the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Cincinnati. said, What hath God wrought?" In the exultation It is a very fine looking sheet, and its miscellaneous participated by many in this review, I am not insencharacter shows good editorial tact. The editor sible to the immense sacrifice of health and life makes a rather grave blunder however respecting our through which these glorious results have been remark some time since, that any Annual Conference reached, nor the inveterate prejudice still cherished could put an injunction on the first resolution of the against colonization, nor the hazards of the infant Property measure," and thus confound it. Dr. Latta represents us as affirming this of the whole measure! We voted for all but the first resolution. This these sacrifices and hazards, I rejoice, yea, and will paper cannot live upon Northern patronage; but it rejoice, that the experiment has proved so eminently seems to be designed for the M. E. Church, South, successful, so hopeful of future good to Africa, a and to hope little from Northern sympathy. The edition from darkness, slavery, idolatry, hell,-and ele-The Expositor and True Issue is not an indi- vation to the prosperity, dignity and glory of a reridual concern, as might be inferred, in that it has generated continent, basking in the smiles of heaven. I vesterday attended a Temperance Convention of colored people, in the town of Great Barrington. A

with the pub- to a grove, suitably fitted up with a platform for ishing department, who have pledged it support un- speakers and seats, where, after a song from Mr. Clark, and some sensible remarks from Mr. President Myers, (I believe he was called,) from Albany, on the publishing department, who, with the counsel and importance of appropriate demeanor, a very able and advice of some of the most experienced in the Epis- eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. copacy, and many of the most distinguished in the Garnet, of Troy, N. Y. The address was truly excellent in sentiment, pertinent and happy in illustradelay. The paper will be presented to the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences, for their adoption tion, eloquent in appeal, and as a whole very handsomely delivered. Very few men, in my opinion. white or colored, possess superior powers of popular address to Mr. G. The colored people are quite numerous in this county, and such efforts for their The Christian Guardian (Canada) speaks as follows mutual elevation and improvement should be cordially of our venerable delegate to the Canada Wesleyan encouraged by all desirous of their advancement in wealth and happiness. Mr. G. in his address contro-It will afford much pleasure to many of our readers verted with considerable ingenuity and eloquence the the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal colored man can never rise to an equality of rank Church, their Representative to the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. Dr. and respectability with the white. I admired his sincerity and personal exhibition of true dignity. In and on the Stamford Circuit commenced his labors as my heart, I wished him success in a practical and herald of the Cross. Since that period the Rev. general demonstration of his position; I yield to none gentleman has, apart from the Episcopacy, risen to in my desire for the elevation here and everywhere the highest point of honor in the Methodist Church; of the sons and daughters of Ham; still, while lishim by his brethten with equal credit to himself and tening to the speaker, I could but recur to the far advantage to the church, of which he is a distinguish- more favorable circumstances under which his laudaed member. Dr. B. will, we are persuaded, on the ground of personal merit, as well as on account of the body he represents, be most cordially received by of caste as here exhibited is unknown, (unless it be in the pre-eminence of the colored man,) and where, Dr. Bangs is fully worthy of this high estimation; by the blessing of God, his efforts, no longer emvery few living men have done equally good service ployed with reference to self-elevation, but for the in the M. E. Church. We have differed from him in good of his race, might be instrumental in bringing some important respects, but have learned well to reverence his abilities and Christian worth; and if there slavery, to share with him the joys and hopes of the is any thing which the church should resent with holy indignation, it is the attempt made in a certain the colored man be such that under the peculiarly unpropitious circumstances which surround him here he can rise to an equality of condition with the white, it surely cannot be ungenerous nor unwise to wish thised with New England in her anti-slavery strug- for such power a more congenial situation—a situation in which, with half the effort in its upward struggles, it might carry with it, to share the benefits and bliss of its triumphs, its kindred humanity, now sunk in the deepest degradation, and which, unless reached through this agency, must to all human appearance

perish in its corruption. I am now in my native town, which I reached, via Bridgeport and the Housatonic Railroad, on Thursday last. How wonderful the changes of the last twenty years !- improvements on either hand-but the friends of my youth, they have passed away !- many institution. It has an effective Faculty, consisting of, to other climes, not a few to their final abode. But Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., Principal; Teacher of few of the fathers of the town remain; another gen-Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, and Belles Let- eration has come upon the stage. All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of the grass; the grass withereth, and the flower thereof Oran Faville, A. M., Teacher of Ancient Lan- fadeth away, but the word of the Lord endureth for-

LETTER FROM MAINE.

Methodism on the Penobscot River-Bucksport-Frankfort-Mr licker's Roarding School-Temperan

In 1793, Jesse Lee found his way through the wilderness of the District, now State of Maine, and planted the standard of the Cross, by preaching in private dwellings, log school-houses, and in the fields of the new settlers. After him came Joshua Hall, Philip Wager, Timothy Merrit, Enoch Mudge, Joshna Taylor, &c.

Enoch Mudge had the honor of forming the first Methodist Society on the Penobscot. This was done Nevember 27, 1796. June 12, 1806, the old Penobscot Circuit was divided, the river being the dividing line, and the new Circuit called Orrington Cir-

Since then the work has been divided and subdivided, until Methodism has spread very generally through all the different towns on the river. Bucksport has two stations, beside a large territory in the back part of the town, supplied with more or less preaching, as circumstances justify. The societies are large, numbering in all about 400 members, be-

ing about one tenth of the whole population. The town stands very high in point of morals ; rumselling is not allowed by the magistrates. The churches are low at the present time, but they will

Frankfort is beautifully situated on the West side of

There is a high school also taught by a Mr. Ames nary, who is also a member of our church. Thes

young gentlemen deserve the liberal patronage of the | Ba. FARRINGTON, of Maine Conference, writes us

The cause of temperance stands quite well for the times in this region—in several towns rum-selling is prohibited by the strong arm of the law. Some cry out against this kind of suasion, but a sober, rational ommunity can and will stop rum-selling in some

Now, Mr. Editor, I am done for this time; I may esume my pen again at some future time, if there is no objection on your part. PENORSCOT RIVER.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We have received the Catalogue of this prosperor Seminary for 1848. It records the following summary of students for the past year:

Gentlemen, Ladies, 228 AGGREGATE OF TERMS. 192 Gentlemen. Ladies, 122 314 Total.

The Board of Instruction is ably composed as fol-

Henry P. Torsey, M. A., Principal, and Teacher Iental and Moral Philosophy and Natural Science. Andrew Walsh, M. A., Teacher of Mathematics and the Languages.

J. Warren Tuck, Assistant in Mathematics. John S. Bailey, Assistant in the Languages. Rufus A. Rice, Teacher of Penmanship, Miss Emma J. Robinson, Preceptress, and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.

Miss Evelyn Wheelock, Teacher of Music.

THE CHURCHES.

BOOTHBAY .- Rev. Jesse Harriman writes, July 6th: Quarterly Review, received the title of D. D. at the t may be for the encouragement of the Sunday late commencement of the University of Pennsyl-School cause to know its prosperity in Boothbay. We vania. have three Sunday Schools, two Congregational and ours, (the Methodist,) at Hodgdon's Mills, of about 75 scholars, and a small Bible Class. The people have taken hold of the work with increasing interest. Our people at the mills resolved to celebrate the day poned till next week. of our National Independence in the way best calculated to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious freedom, and invited all that pertained to the other Sun- dian Wesleyan Conference, is to be enlarged accordlay Schools, who met with us on the fourth at noon, ing to a vote at the late session of that Conference. and participated in a dinner freely and plentifully provided by the parents and friends; after which, at our meeting-house, tastefully decorated and all but of the leading members of the late General Conferfilled with our lovely youth, we listened to interesting ence have followed close pursuit after the graver readdresses from two clergymen and our worthy superports from that body through most of the Methodist ntendent, Br. Prince, accompanied by excellent singing of appropriate hymns, and a delightful day; English papers containing them. and best of all, with a good degree of that blessed spirit that draws and unites the heart to God, and is roductive of love to our country and union and happiness with each other. I would also say, to the praise of God, that we have had a year of peace and some contract with the Book Agents at New York, to fill prosperity. The calls of henevolence have been responded to, but none so liberally as the Sunday School. ton and Richmond, ceased at the General Conference The wants of my family have been cheerfully met, and of the M. E. Church in May last, and has not been no faithful minister need fear his appointment to renewed—that he can only supply them with such Boothbay Circuit.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ARCHITECT.-We have received No. III of THE ARCHITECT.—We have received No. III of this splendid work. It contains six pages of enof the late General Conference, and the Northern graved views of villas, &c., besides explanatory letter press. The editor, W. M. Rantlett, Esq., publishes the following statement of his charges for professional services:

For the two elevations, all the ground plans, the principal detail working plans and specifications com-\$1,500 or under, the charge will be \$25-\$2,500 or before the church, but we may have occasion to reunder, \$35-\$5,000 or under, \$45-\$7,500 or under, fer again to the subject. \$60-\$10,000 or under, \$75. He will promptly attend to all commissions for any description of a dwelling, from the humblest cottage to the stateliest mansion or villa. Particular attention will be paid to the Sunday Schools in New York city walked in proceslaying out of grounds, and the improvement of coun-

The Architect can be found at Redding & Co.'s, Boston, at 50 cents per number.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, has been reseived by Redding & Co., Boston. It is embellished School Committee of the late New York Conference, by four principal and some fifteen smaller engravings. reports between eight and nine hundred conversions One of the former contains five miniature portraits of in the schools of that Conference during the past year. eminent American female missionaries, including Fanny Forrester. This plate is in illustration of a very fine article by Rufus W. Griswold. Among the contributors are Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Ellet and

THE GUIDE TO HOLINESS for July is peculiarly interesting. Its principal article is an excellent matrimony. sketch of Carvosso, by Rev. C. K. True. This number contains a good likeness of Carvosso. Rand & authorizing any clergyman to solemnize marriage. Co., 3 Cornhill.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE for July, presents two engravings, a piece of music, and an attractive list it. of articles from Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Fanny Forrester, and others. \$3 per annum. Taylor, New York. No. 5 of the Cyclopædia of Anecdotes has been ligious News," and "Literary Items" for the week

received by Strong & Brodhead, 1 Cornhill.

No. 218 of the LIVING AGE contains some twelve nteresting articles, including a long letter from its able French correspondent. 165 Tremont St.

pamphlets: Fifth Annual Report and fourth permanent document of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union .- Perkins & Co., 100 Washington St. Second United States. Report of the Boston Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts.

PROSTITUTION OF THE PRESS .- At the Meeting 500 persons, it is said, sat down at the dinner. The of the Church of England Sunday School Institute, addresses are spoken of in the warmest terms. We it was stated by the Rev. W. M. Whittemore that have looked for some report of the exercises. Since there were sixty periodicals, at a price from one half- writing the above, we have received a full report, but penny to three farthings, published every week. too late for this number. There were no less than 16,640,000 of these publications published annually, all of them bad in character, but some of them are so unscrupulous in their and several of his associates have been arrested as tendency as to make one thrill with horror at their implicated in the late terrible insurrection. very titles. There was one with a weekly circulation of 100,000, which was said to be a great favorthe most objectionable French Novels. All these the Advertiser, George Sumner says: "Lamartine were read principally by the young, and often by the saw well that this combat would come; and it was children of the poor who had been educated in Sunday Schools, and thus acquired a taste for reading.

Dr. Tyng, in a temperance lecture, says, "It ann ally costs this country one hundred millions of dol lars to destroy the fairest and best of our sons."

We are indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Commonwealth for a copy of the Acts and Resolves liberty. It would be mortifying indeed to find him to of the State Legislature for 1848.

public. Parents need feel no hesitation in sending that the reduction of the Herald will enable him to their sons to Mr. R.'s school; for their advantages double its patronage in his charge. He is already at will be superior. The terms are very reasonable. the work, and successfully. This, brethren, is the It is hoped that he will make the particulars of way to secure the design-let every friend of the his establishment known more generally by advertise- Herald "lend a hand" to it, and it will soon be decided.

> There are some fine original pieces of poetry in our present number.

Read the Word to Preachers; it is to the

We would call particular attention to the notice of the commencement exercises at Middletown. They are to be of an unusually interesting character. The orators of the week are gentlemen of high standing.

The REV. A. J. CRANDALL, of Western New York, has been appointed to St. Louis, Mo., to take charge of the brethren there who adhere to the M. E. Church. He will need in his new field the sympathies and prayers of the church.

A METHODIST, of Davis's County, Kentucky, publishes a letter in the last Western Christian Advocate against slavery and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

By a private note from Br. D. D. Lore, our missionary to Buenos Ayres, we learn that he and his family are well and much pleased with their new field of

REV. MR. RUST'S REPORT.-We have received the Report of Rev. Mr. Rust, Commissioner of Common Schools to the Legislature of New Hampshire. It is a most interesting document, full of just views, presented in an eloquent style. This report will be an honor to the Commissioner and the State. Its mechanical execution is exceedingly neat.

REV. JOHN M'CLINTOCK, editor of the Methodist

"TRIP TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE."-The last received letter of this series is necessarily post-

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, organ of the Cana-

VIVE LA BAGATELLE.—Our "charcoal sketches" papers; we have received by the last two steamers

DR. EARLY, the Book Agent of the M. E. Church. South announces in the Southern papers, that the his orders, or the orders of his assistants at Charlesbooks as are in their depositories, or can be gotten by the Agents in catalogue published in the Advocate.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL of last week has an editorial article which, if we are not as it exists in the M. E. Church, South, may be a sufthat body, and the General Conference may at some His terms are graduated by the cost of the houses. future session so determine, but the act of that body elete.—of a cottage or villa to cost when complete The evidence of the contrary has been amply spread

> OVER SIX THOUSAND children of the Methodist sion on the 4th of July. They assembled in six churches and were addressed in each. Their banners are said to have been very beautiful and appropriate.

CHEERING .- Dr. Floy, Chairman of the Sunday

The New York Conference passed, at its late session, the following resolution:

Resolved. That it is contrary to our ecclesiastical conomy that unordained preachers, in the travelling or local ministry, should solemnize the rite of holy

This has reference to a late law of Connecticut The last Providence Conference passed a similar resolution. We hope brethren concerned will remember

OF "Spirit of the Press."-We had a long article

for this department this week, but it is crowded out by

a superabundance of other matter; our "Foreign Re-

share the same fate, as also several important communications. The Fourier Association which was established on Lick Creek, in Illinois, and which for a time was PAMPHLETS.—We have received the following supposed to be doing well, is now dissolved, and a terminated the last of these establishments in the

> The WILBRAHAM CELEBRATION.-We learn that this occasion was one of great interest. More then

The last reports from Paris state that Lamartine

LAMARTINE. - In a letter from Paris, published in stitution was adopted and the Government was definitely organized. For this he kept by his side Ledru Rollin. History will render him justice, and will give him a proud niche among those who have had the courage to sacrifice present popularity, and to brave calumny in order to be useful to their country." We hope Mr. Sumner is correct. Hitherto Lamartine has commanded the respect of all the friends of

THE RI It will be seen by the of the Association that t go into effect on the first Subscribers who comm in accordance with the until that time. From requisite number be obta old and new subscribers

Those who have already that time, will have their correspond. No person will receive price who has not previo

the old account.

EASTHAM C.

The Committee appointed work making arrangements fo August 8th, but have not yet as to give particulars, but will

PROVIDENCE CONF The annual examination menced on Monday the the Wednesday the fifth. As itable to all concerned. showed himself not only teach. His classes without ess which could only quaintance with the varie

vere examined. Miss Adams, the Prece plished lady and a thorough did themselves great hono it upon their instructress. as in the conclusion, t The same meed of pr which have been mainly

associate teachers, Messr Hizard, and Misses Whit mittee pronounce the obore, to be, without excep very good, and one of then The annual exhibition ing. The attention of a was fully secured, and, The attention of a amply repaid. The ther were,-"Our Country's M man interest "-" Popular glory "-and "Change." Poetry, Eloquence," wou ing, and considerable con-

poets who have acquired a

The same in truth may

orations.

The ladies' composition ing the least of the attract an interlude, the audience music, accompanied by th of an order rarely excelle The committee are posit Conference Seminary is a competent teachers as it will ever remain a fountain oure and well instructed fertilete and bless the land a favored retreat, where or confidently resort, having

will be under the painful n In conclusion, we would cation and of Methodism ence, rally around your Co every way worthy of your it all that it should be. most healthy, as well as villages in New England. and your daughters to the charge of the institution, y tent, in safe hands. You who will guard with paren tude, their health and their be unremitting in their effo lect and fit them for enjoyn

H. W. HOUGHTON, Sec. East Greenwich, R. I.,

EAST MAINE

DEAR BRETHREN :-- Pro soon to assemble for the f the East Maine Conference general desire that all this and in order. With a vie gestions from one of your ence Reports. 1. Numbers in Society. bationers are to be rep

our late General Conference will then report as follows bers on probation, local el you get to Conference, but you go. 2. Stewards Certificate. the Conference Stewards of the session. The labor are so netimes great and neglect in time, forms, ar The date, names of charge

written in due form, with Stewards attached. If you may be found in the Mine nce for 1845. Get a mo future use. Some Confer marvellous sights upon 3. Sabbath School Repor done'in a business like mar ty, our agents in New York. Kidder has sent them

designing that every pre-did not receive them last may not this. For the be ficient, a copy of the form Report of Sunday School er in Charge on -Annual Conference of Church, for the year en Number of Sunday S

Number of Officers Number of Scholars. Number of Volumes Number of Scholar Total Expenses of Amount raised for Number of Sunday Number of Conversi (Signed.)

Now, brother, just cu put it away safely for y case you should not get Respecting the nur brary, we are told in our out volumes, together w paper covers, should not that Union Sunday School verbal report upon the Coto come into the writte on as possible.
4. Bible Cause. A rein the Bible Cause is to and if we have money over to the agent, if or Missions. A repor

ed for, in which we are upon our charge. Our the Treasurer of the Mi 6. Post Offices. Who to do with the Post Offi a committee on Post O once who probably thou too much liberty with this committee is to col names of the Post Office New York for the benef sometimes find it necess preachers, or others, on papers or books. There Let none be alarmed lest throw the C. throw the Government of they appoint a committee

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. E. Church, ers, that the York, to fill s at Charlesl Conference as not been n with such be gotten by Advocate. RNAL of last

we are not nern members the Northern ys, "Slavery may be a sufelations with may at some t of that body en recorded." amply spread ccasion to re-

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aris, published in ys: "Lamartine me; and it was s, until the connment was defiby his side Ledru justice, and will who have had opularity, and to to their country." Hitherto Lamarall the friends of

eed to find him to

THE REDUCTION.

The Committee appointed by the Boston churches are a work making arrangements for the accommodation of all who and carried to Conference ready to be passed to your successor as soon as the appointments are read.

9. Speeches. If these are carried to Conference they may not all be called for; but in case you speak, let your speech be seasonable, mild, Christian-like, short, and to the point.

10. Periodicals. As a Methodist preacher you are agent for some half dozen of our periodicals. Call upon the subscribers and have your accounts all arms. my wish to attend the camp meeting at Eastham, commencing

in the conclusion, that those who had committhe old bills of the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

The ladies' compositions were very far from begin least of the attractions of the evening. As interlude, the audience were favored with vocal asse, accompanied by the piano forte, which was fan order rarely excelled on similar occasions.

Transmit your documents by man and transmit your document potent teachers as it has been the past year, it a star in the East to guide souls to Bethlehem.

Y. Z. nd well instructed streams will issue forth, to te and bless the land-that it will ever remain ed retreat, where our children and youth may atidently resort, having the assurance that their ment toil will be amply repaid — that they never under the painful necesity of unlearning what v there learn.

sion, we would say to the friends of eduation and of Methodism in the Providence Confer-nce, rally around your Conference Seminary. It is way worthy of your patronage and support. Its that it should be. It is located in one of the st healthy, as well as one of the most delightful ages in New England. In committing your sons your daughters to the care of those who have the institution, you place them in compein safe hands. You commit to the care of those will guard with parental tenderness and solicitude, their health and their morals; while they will be unremitting in their efforts to cultivate the intellect and fit them for enjoyment and usefulness.
R. W. Allen, Chairman.

H. W. Houghton, Secretary. East Greenwich, R. I., July 7.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

FAR BRETHREN :- Providence per mble for the first time in the capacity of e Eist Maine Conference, and it is supposed to be the meral desire that all things may be done decently With a view to this, suffer a few sugions from one of your number respecting Confer-

. Numbers in Society. Church members and proioners are to be reported separately. Thanks to late General Conference for this regulation. You then report as follows: members in church, memon probition, local elders, local deacons and lopreachers. Let this report not be guessed at after in get to Conference, but have it in black and white

2. Stewards Certificate. This should be passed to Conference Stewards as soon as the second day e session. The labors of Conference Stewards netimes great and often perplexing, owing to et in time, forms, and filling out of cirtificates. estinates and disbursements, should all be legibly ten in due form, with the names of the Circuit rds attached. If you have no printed form, one found in the Minutes of the Maine Conferof for 1845. Get a model and lay it by safely for use. Some Conference Stewards have seen sights upon paper. Let none such be

Subbath School Reports. That the thing may be in a business like manner, and to secure unifoimi agents in New York have printed forms, and Kidder has sent them out to the Presiding Elders. gning that every preacher shall have one. All not receive them last year, and for some cause all y not this. For the benefit of those who are deent, a copy of the form is here presented. Report of Sunday School Statistics from the Preach-

er in Churge on _____ to the _____ Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year ending ______, 1848. Number of Sunday Schools. Number of Officers and Teachers.

umber of Scholars. umber of Volumes in Library. number of Bible Classes. Tumber of Scholars in Infant Classes. otal Expenses of the School this year. Amount raised for Benevolent Purposes.*

Number of Sunday School Advocates taken. umber of Conversions. Remarks.

(Signed.) Now, brother, just cut this form the Herald and out it away safely for your benefit another year, in case you should not get one from your Presiding El Respecting the number of volumes in the Li-ary, we are told in our Annual Report that "worn umes, together with catechisms and books in covers, should not be counted." It is supposed Union Sunday Schools may be admissible in a terbal report upon the Conference floor, but are not to come into the written report. These statistics should be passed to the committee as soon in the ses-

4. Bible Cause. A report of what we have done the Bible Cause is to be made to the Conference. we have money in our hands it is to be paid it to the agent, if one is present.

Missions. A report upon Missions will be call-

for, in which we are to give the amount raised pon our charge. Our money is to be paid over to a Tressurer of the Missionary Society.

6. Post Offices. What has a Methodist Conference of the missionary Society. with the Post Office Department? Why have

a committee on Post Offices? So inquired a man once who probably thought we were taking a little too much liberty with civil affairs. The design of is committee is to collect from the preachers the lanes of the Post Offices within the bounds of their pective charges, and transmit a report of them to ew York for the benefit of our Book Agents, who metimes find it necessary to address letters to the eachers, or others on business post-sings to the Penchers, or others, on business pertaining to the pers or books. There, now, the secret is all out. the Government of the United States, because appoint a committee on Post Offices. This re-

Including Funds for Missions, Sunday School Union, Clothing

port should be made by each preacher immediately

It will be seen by the address of the Committee of the Association that the new arrangement is to go into effect on the first of January next.

The REDUCTION.

The Reduction of the Committee is appointed.

The REDUCTION.

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The REDUCTION.

The REDUCTION.

The REDUCTION.

The Reduction of the Committee is appointed.

The Reduction of the Reduction of the Committee is appointed.

The Reduction of the R Subscribers who commence now will be charged some important matters was, "the report of the committee was laid upon the table," but what became of some such reports afterwards we are not informed, and as we have not had the good luck to see a delegate and new subscribers, will be \$1.50 per year.

Those who have already paid in advance beyond that time, will have their subscription extended to correspond.

No person will receive the paper at the reduced price who has not previously paid all arrearage due on the old account.

AGENT.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.

Some important matters was laid upon the table," but what became of some such reports afterwards we are not informed, and as we have not had the good luck to see a delegate are very scarce in East Maine) since our General Conference, we are quite ignorant respecting these matters. If the Discipline remains as it was, probably some may, as heretofore, violate it by neglecting the fifth collection, and taking one for necessitious cases. Such collection should go into the hands of the Stewards as soon as possible.

8. Pocket Register. In this will be found duplicates of Class Books, well revised, names of official members, and trustees, plan of appointments, &c. But especially let the names of the families be inserted who are not members, yet attend our ministrations. Such a register properly made will be worth a month's

Such a register properly made will be worth a month's labor to a new preacher. This should be prepared and carried to Conference ready to be passed to your

The annual examination at this institution commenced on Monday the third, and was concluded on Wednesday the fifth. As a whole it was highly creditable to all concerned. The Principal, Br. Bagnall, showed himself not only well instructed, but apt to teach. His classes without exception, exhibited that rediness which could only result from a thorough accounts all arranged, in a book for the purpose before the Conference. Take no money without giving a receipt, and enjoining upon those who pay, the importance of keeping it. See that the money is duly forwarded or paid to the agent at Conference, so that there be no dunning of subscribers who have paid, as there is nothing more ntance with the various studies in which they subscribers who have paid, as there is nothing more mintance with the various studies in which they be considered as the various studies in which they be compared as the various studies in which they displeasing to some punctual men, and many a valuation of the compared as the various studies in which they displeasing to some punctual men, and many a valuation of the compared as the various subscribers who have paid, as there is nothing more displeasing to some punctual men, and many a valuation of the compared as the various subscribers who have paid, as there is nothing more displeasing to some punctual men, and many a valuation of the various subscribers who have paid, as there is nothing more displeasing to some punctual men, and many a valuation of the various subscribers who have paid, as there is nothing more displeasing to some punctual men, and many a valuation of the various subscriber has been lost by it. Embrace the earliest opportunity to adjust all matters with the agents at Conference. To prompt to care and punctuality, set apart two minutes each week for meditation upon

the in the conclusion, that those who had committed in the conclusion, that those who had committed their durafters to her care and instruction, had an insplaced their confidence.

The same meed of praise is due those classes like manner, and let us go to our Conference, not to cast off responsibilities or as a mere pastime, but to do the work of the Conference. If the preachers are not set of the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

Now, brethren, let us sit down a day, or two if need be, and prepare all these matters in a business-like manner, and let us go to our Conference, not to cast off responsibilities or as a mere pastime, but to do the work of the Conference. If the preachers are proportion making correct returns to the several compronounce the examination their classes mittees, it will greatly facilitate the business. Comwithout exception, good—several of them nd one of them excellent.

mittees are sometimes obliged to call again and again for statistics, and then be under the necessity of for statistics, and then be under the necessity of annual exhibition was on Wednesday evenmaking very defective reports. On one occasion, tomaking very defective reports. Or one occasion, tomaking very defective reports. "" Inconsistency" — "Sacrifice of huterest"—" Popular opinion"—"Our Country sand "Change." A poem, entitled "Music, Eloquence," would, after a little reviewald considerable condensing, do credit to some who have acquired more than a national name. Never let East Maine Conference be disgraced by same in truth may be said of several of the such careless neglects. Should Providence detain you from the Conference, five cents expense will the ladies' compositions were very far from be-

committee are positive, that if the Providence mence and so discharge our duties as Methodist ence Seminary is always as well supplied with preachers, that our new Conference shall indeed be

VERMONT CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

MONTPELIER DISTRICT-John Currier, P. Elder. Montpelier-A. Webster. Worcester-To be supplied East Montpelier Mission-H. Hitchcock. Plainfield-J. W. Perkins. Moretown and Middlesex-D. Willis. Waitsfield-H. T. Jones. Warren Mission-Wm. Rankin Rochester-O. M. Legate. Gaysville-R. H. Kimball. Bethel-A. Hitchcock. Randolph-O. S. Morris. Royalton and Tunbridge Mission-J. L. Slason. Corinth-D. Field. East Corinth-L. Austin, sup. West Bradford-O. Dunbar, sup. Bradford-P. Mason. Williamstown and Brookfield-N. W. Scott. Northfield-A. G. Button. Barre and Orange-R. Bedford. Berlin-To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT-A. T. Bullard, P. Elder. Danville-J. G. Dow. Peachmam and Barnet-H. P. Cushing. Groton-Jona. Gale. Newbury-S. P. Williams. St. Johnsbury—E. Robinson. East St. Johnsbury—W. D. Malcomb. Lunenburgh Mission-Jona. Whitney. Guildhall Mission-James Smith. Lyndon and Kirby-E. Copeland, one to be supplied. Sutton and Burke-D. Packer, S. S. Cooke. Barton and Glover Mission-D. S. Dexter. Coventry and Barton Landing-Moses Pattee. Derby-H. J. Wooley, A. L. Cooper. Westfield Mission-Smith Aldrich. Irasburgh-P. N. Granger. Albany-A. Newton. Craftsbury-S. Chamberlin. Walden-J. S. Spinney. South Hardwick-To be supplied. Cabot and Calais-Z. Twitchell, N. Webster.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-J. C. Aspenwall, P. Elder. Springfield-P. Frost. Perkinsville-J. W. Bemis Proctorsville Mission-C. W. Kellogg. Chester-C. D. Ingraham. West Windsor-Wm. J. Ridder. Felchville Mission-P. Ray. Hartland-A. C. Smith. Woodstock and Bridgewater-M. Spencer. Barnard-H. Johnson East Barnard-C. Fales. Londonderry-E. Pettingill, L. C. Dickinson. North Wardsboro'-J. A. Sherburne. Wilmington-David Todd. Marlboro'-M. Adams. Putney-Harvey Webster. Athens-D. Wells, Bellows Falls Mission-Z. S. Havnes. Brattleboro' Mission-Isaac Smith. Union Village and Thetford-J. L. Smith, P. Merrill. West Norwich and Copperas Hill-To be supplied. Hartford and Sharon-A. Carter.

Williamsville-E. B. Morgan, sup-

rence, and appointed to Fishersville.

TROY CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Springfield Wesleyan Seminary-H. C. Wood, Principal.

John McLaughlin transferred to the New Hampshire Con

TROY DISTRICT-Z. Phillips, P. E. Troy, State Street-Allen Steele.

"West Troy—T. Seymour, Jas. B. Houghtaling, sup.
"North Second Street—B. Pomeroy, A. W. Garvin.
"Third Street and Congress Street—E. Noble.

Lansingburgh-Stephen Parks, Tobias Spicer, sup. Greenbush-Charles H. Leonard. Castleton Mission-Egbert H. Foster. Sand Lake-Chester Chamberluin, one to be supplied.

Chatham-Wm. P. Gray, Warren Little. Kinderhook-Hiram Chase. Brunswick-J. Graves. New Lebanon-Adam Jones, Thos. S. M'Master.

Nassau-Lewis Potter, Samuel Stover, sup. Pittsfield-Sandford Washburn. Dalton-T. Benedict. Middlefield and West Worthington-C. C. Gilbert, F. Washburn, one to be supplied.

North Adams-T. W. Pearson. South Adams-John P. Foster. Williamstown and Pownal-Charles Devol, J. F. Yates. Bennington-C. R. Wilkins. Hoosick-John Seage, J. Beeman, sup.

Petersburgh-Joseph Eames. Pittstown-C. Fuller, one to be supplied, O. Pier, sup.

ALBANY DISTRICT-J. Lindsey, P. E. Albany, Hudson Street-John Clark.

Garrettson Station-B. M. Hall; Ferry Street-L. A. San ford.

West Station-Stephen D. Brown. Arbor Hill-J. W. Belknap.

Bethlehem—Samuel Covel, one to be supplied. Schenectady—J. Frazier. German Charge—one to be supplied.

Amsterdam—W. M. Chipp. Minaville-E. Sayre. Johnstown-James Quinlan. Fonda Mission-Horace Warner. Gloversville-C. Barber, Dillon Stephens, sup. Pleasant Valley Mission-one to be supplied. Canajoharie-John Pegg, O. Emerson, sup. Fort Plain Mission-Bishop Isbell. Sharon and Cobleskill-Joel Squier, W. F. Hurd. Esperance and Root-M. Townsend, one to be supplied Middleburg-C. E. Giddings.

Watervliet-M. Witherell.

Schoharie-John Thompson. Berne and Knox-Alexander Dixon. Rensselaerville-A. Witherspoon. SARATOGA DISTRICT-E. Goss. P. E. Saratoga Springs, J. E. Bowen. Schuylerville-P. M. Hitchcock, S. Stiles, sup.

Easton-Paul P. Atwell, one to be applied. North White Ceeek-W. W. Pierce, J. Harwood, sup. Arlington-Alexander Campbell. Greenwich-S. L. Stillman. Salem Mission and Shushan-J. Harris, R. M'Elroy. East Hebron-Rufus Pratt. Greenfield and Rock City-C. Pomeroy, V. Brown.

Charlton-D. Poor, one to be supplied, R. Kelly, sup-Jonesville-P. P. Harrower. Half Moon-A. Richards, J. D. Burnham, sop. Waterford-J. M. Wever.

Galway-J. F. Burrows.

Cohoes-J Leonard. Stillwater and Mechanicsville-B. Ayres, one to be supplied Northampton-S. Coleman, R. Brown, A. Wade, sup. Lake Pleasant Mission-one to be supplied. Luzerne-Joseph Conner, one to be supplied.

POULTNEY DISTRICT-Joseph Ayres, P. E. Poultney-P. R. Stover. Fairhaven-George G. Saxe.

Fort Ann-C. R. Morris, W. N. Frazier, A. Ford, S. Miner, sap. Argyle-Amos Osborn.

dick, A. C. Rice, sup. Brandon-Albires Johnson Benson and Hortonville-R. H. Robinson, W. Bedle. Orwell-H. W. Ranson. Schroon-C. Lyon, John Pollock. Warren-O. E. Spicer, Benjamin Cox. Whitehall-M. Lu llum

East Whitehall-M. H. Stewart. Hampton-A. C. Rose. Middletown and Wells-L. D. Sherwood. South Wallingford and Dorset-G. H. Townsend, one to be supplied.

Mount Holly-Edward King. Troy Conference Academy-Jesse T. Peck, Principal; R. Z. Mason, teacher; H. B. Taylor, travelling agent.

Castleton, Vt .- B. O. Meeker.

BURLINGTON DISTRICT .- Cyrus Meeker, P. E. Burlington-E. B. Hubbard. Shelburn-R. T. Wade. Charlotte-H. C. H. Dudley. Ferrisburg and Vergennes-George S. Gold.
Panton and Bridport-J. S. Mott, T. F. Stuart. Moriah-W. W. Foster. Crown Point-Robert M. Taylor. Ticonsieroga Mission-J. W. Clemens, one to be supplied Whiting Mission-S. M. Rogers. Weybridge-M. Van Auken. Middlebury-Lester Janes.

Leicester-W. B. Hazeltine, one to be supplied. Bristol- Elisha B. Haff. Starksboro'-M. B. Gregg. Monkton-C. H. Gridley. Hinesburg-W. P. Graves. Williston Mission-G. C. Wells. PLATTSBURGH DISTRICT-D. Starks, P. E. Plattsburgh-Ensign Stover.

Chazy- Myron White. Grand Isle-A. Hall. North Hero-B. S. Burnham. Alburg-N. B. Wood, Isle La Mott-A. F. Fenton. Champlain and Movers-J. F. Chamberlain, D. Osgood. Beekmantown-John Chase, one to be supplied. Ellenburg Mission-One to be supplied. Redford-T. Dodgson. Saranac-Elisha Weston, J. Hall, sup.

Schuyler Falls-P. H. Smith. Peru-S. Hewes. Keesville-J. Rawson Clintonville-Win. Ford. Jay-C. Liscomb. Saramac River Mission-D. Rose.

Wilmington and Ausable Forks-C. L. Hagar, A. M'Gil-Essex-Wm. Amer. Elizabethtown-Albert Champlin. Westport-D. P. Hulburd.

ST. ALBANS DISTRICT-H. Meeker, P. E. St. Allans-O. Gregg. Fairfax-J. Fassett. Cambridge Mission-Salisbury S. Ford. Milton and Georgia-W. W. Atwater, J. F. Walker. Essex and Colchester-John L. Cook, D. B. M'Kenzie. Winooskie-John Haslam. Waterbury and Stow-J. F. Craig, C. F. Ford. Morristown-J. S. Hart M. F. Cutler. Johnson Mission and Waterville-Hannibal H. Smith. Bakersfield-Harvey S. Smith. Berkshire-D. H. Loveland, one to be supplied.

Sheldon-Z. H. Brown, one to be supplied. Franklin-Alanson White, G. C. Simmons. Swanton-J D. White.

Charles H. Lovejoy, transferred to the New Hampshire Con-

treaty.

Mr. Stephens addressed the House in an excited manner upon the President's conduct.

SENATE, Tuesday, July 11.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the R. Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the pro-position to increase the number of cadets at West Point. The proposition was agreed to.

The Oregon Territorial Bill next came up, upon which the Hon, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, addressed the Senate at

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and improve harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in all cases when such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or the commerce among the States.

The second resolution of the series was now adopted, as follows, by a vote of 112 to 53:

2. Resolved, That the interests of our national commerce, the common defence, and the general welfare of the United States, require a judicious exercise of the foregoing power. The third resolution was then passed, as follows, by a vote of 99 to 71:

of 9 to 71:

3. Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the President in his veto message of Dec. 15th, 1847, for his refusal to approve and sign the bill passed March 31, 1847, making appropriation for the improvement of harbors and rivers, are deemed insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The fourth resolution was next passed by a vote of 109 4. Resolved, That it would be inexpedient and contrary to the principles of the Constitution, to give the general consent of Congress in advance of legislation by the States as a means of improving the ports and harbors of which such duties may by levied.

The fifth resolution was next passed, as follows:

5. Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Commerce, on the memorial of the Chicago Convention respecting Harbor and River improvements, the President's message, of Dec. 15th, 1847, on the same subject, and the bill referred to said Committee in relation to toanage duties, with the minority report on the same subject be printed, and that the Committee on Printing be directe to inquire into the expediency of printing ——extra copies of said report.

SENATE, Wednesday, July 12.—On motion of Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, the hill relating to the payment of the adjudicated claims of American citizens against Mexico was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, addressed the Senate at length on the Oregon Bill. He supported the extreme Southern view of the bill.

Mr. Clayton of Delayara poxed to scopping the bill and

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, moved to commit the bill and Mr. Conyton, of Delaware, moved to commit the bill and amendments to a select committee of eight.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, said that he heartily approved of the proposition. A debate conned on the merits of the motion, in which Messra. Fitzgerald, Calbom, Corwin and Butler participated. Mr. Butler commented at some length upon the

ticipated. Mr. Butler commented at some length upon the course pursued by the free States in relation to runaway slaves. House.—Mr. Grionell, of Massachusetts, called up the bill in favor of granting reciprocal privileges to the productions of Canada and the United States, and of allowing their transit through each free of import duties, which was read the third time and passed. SENATE, Thursday, July 13 .- Mr. Davis, of Massachusett

moved to take up the bill making appropriations for erecting light houses, light boats and buoys; after the adoption of some slight amendments, it was read a third time and passed. slight amendments, it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate proceed to ballot for a chairman of the Select Committee on the Oregon question ordered yesterday, which was agreed to. On counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was duly elected, he having received 33 out of 38 votes. The Senate theo proceeded to ballot for the remaining seven members of the Committee, which resulted in the choice of the following senators:—Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, chairman; Mr. Phelps, of Vermont; Mr. Bright, of Luciana; Mr. Clayto, of Rentucky—of states. Mr. Mason, of Virginia; Mr. Calbon, of S. C.; Mr. Atchison, of Missouri; Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky—of slaye States. Pawlet and Granville-A. A. Farr, W. A. Miller, W. H. Rutland and Pittsford-A. Lyon, S. Halbert, C. F. Bur-

SENATE, Friday, July 14.—The bill for the establishment of a branch mint in New York, was taken up, and rejected by a vote of 21 to 27.

HOUSE.—The Military Bill was taken up, with the Senate's amendment postponing the reduction of officers until the 4th of March.

The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate in favor

of granting three months' extra pay to officers.

SENATE, Saturday, July 15.—Mr. Westcott moved a re-ousideration on the Mint Bill. Motion reconsidered and put on the journal,
HOUSE.—Several ineffectual motions were made to inquire
into the delay of the public printing.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. TERRIFIC AND BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

The Steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at her wharf at East Boston Wednesday morning having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st. She brings seven days later intelligence.

The general news except that from Paris is not important On the morning of the 234, at four o'clock, about 5000 insurgents erected barricades at the Porte St. Dennis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about ten they attacked a post of National Guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assainst fired, and the ten they attacked a post of National Guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the Guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock the rappel having been beaten for the National Guards, nearly one-third turned out. A detachment of the second legion marched against a barricade, and called upon the men who guarded it to surrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the National Guards fired, but after a few rounds they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. At a later hour the National Guards came up in force, and onened a murderous fire on the burricades. The insurgents them. At a later hour the National Guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abondoned the barricades and fled. General de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the ementiers was "Vive la Republique Democratique." By three o'clock the Hotel de Ville, together with the barricades erected there, were occupied by troops. Bodies of the National Guard were stationed at the Tuilleries, but while on former occasions, the rappel bad not been beaten for two hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens under arms, although it beat for beat for these themselves. though it beat for hours, there was not the tenth part of that

though it beat for hours, there was not the tenth part of that number seen.

A small body of the National Guards in the Rue d' Aboukir were fired at by the people; they retreated, several being killed and wounded.

A similar conflict took place in the Rue de Clery, in which the National Guards were successful. Before two o'clock the artillery was planted in a position to command the barrica tes on the Boulevards. Several barricades were carried by the troops, at the point of the bayonet, in the neighborhood of the Palaise du Justice and the Faubourg St.

At five o'clock a force of artillery was sent up to the railroad At five o'clock a force of artillery was sent up to the railroad St. Denis, when the 2d legion attacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, the National Guards being fired on by the insurgents, answered by a discharge in platoons, firing in the air. This was replied to by an effective discharge by the insurgents; after which the National Guards discharged volleys by a quarter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continual dropping fine like that of sharp shooters. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these fusilades upon the masses which crowded the boulevards, who fled in terror. This was increased when the National Guards, from want of amountion, retired before the insurgents.

before the insurgents.

At ten o'clock, P. M., the firing had nearly ceased. The National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and the troops were under arms. The engagement was very bloody in the quarter of the Ecole de Medicine. It was said that M. Poscal, the lieuten-ant colonel of the 11th legion, and M. Avrial, banker, had been

mortally wounded.

At two o'clock an order was published, signed by the President of the Assembly and Executive Commission, aprointing General Cavaig are Comman lersin-Chief of the troops of every arm, including the National Guard and the Guard Mobile.

About three o'clock there was a conflict at the bridge near the Hotel de Ville, when IS soldiers of the line were reported to have been killed. A member of the Assembly appearing on horseback on the boulevards, bearing the ribbon designation his office, was saluted with cries of "A bus les aristocrats!" It is said that General Cavainane refused to verent the command. is said that General Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon

In the course of the morning 500 men of the Guarde Mobile

Swantom—J D. White.

Clarles H. Lovejoy, transferred to the New Hampshire Conference.

Congressional.

Congressional.

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**Washisotos, Saurday, July 8.

**Senate.—Mr. Beaton from the Committee or Foreign Relations, to which had been referred a portion of the President's message, reported a bill making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

**Mr. Beaton from the committee or Foreign Relations, to which had been referred a portion of the President's message, reported a bill making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

**Mr. Beaton monade a motion to increase the Territorial Committee, the present members being equally divided on the above y question, the chairman being absent. This was common the committee of the consideration of the order of the day, which was the Corgon Bill.

**Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at length, and in favor of the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States.

**HOUSE.—After some unimportant business, the House resumed the special order of the day, the consideration of the bill from the Senate alfebration in public lands, and providing that every unde etitizen, owning no other land, any enter 160 acres, and receive a patent for the same after five years' residence thereone. Read and passed over informally.

SENATE., Monday, July 10.—Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire.**

The bill providing for international literary exchanges was passed.

The Orgon Bill was then take up, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Senate at length, and, any enter 160 acres, and receive a patent for the same after five years' residence thereone. Read and passed over informally.

**The bill providing for international literary exchanges was passed.

The Orgon Bill was then take up, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Senate at length, with much ability.

**House.—Mr. Stephens moved that the rules be suppended to enable him to offer a resolution

Official Decrees and Resignation of the Executive Govern-ment.—The following is the Decree by which the National As-sembly declared Paris in a state of siege:

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains en permanence.
Art. 2. Paris is in a state of siege.
Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to Gen. Cavaignac.
From one o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock the five

length.

House,—The remainder of the resolutions of the Committed Commerce in relation to harbor and river improvements, &c., came up on the question of their final passage.

The first resolution of the series, it will be recollected was adopted last Wednesday by the overwhelming vote of 128 to 55, as follows:

The first resolution of the series, it will be recollected was adopted last Wednesday by the overwhelming vote of 128 to forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clk, this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody committee took place.

on and there surrounded; they fought desperately, and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Pautheon was recovered from the insurgents, after three hundred discharges of cannon, about 5 o'clock.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situated in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river. The fortress and citadel was the Faubourg St. Antoine, occupied and barricaded throughout. On the other side the insurrection was in the quarters St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the quarter St. Jacques. Paris was thus lapped in a large semicircle by a line of fortifications.

The Clos St. Lazare was fortified so as to be rendered almost impregnable. There was great shaughter here. The National Guards arrived from Poissy and Pontoise, drew up before the barricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first fire fifty of them fell. The Pantheon the insurgents defended with

fifty of them fell. The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St. Jacques to the Church of St. Severin. According to the Siecle, there were 1500 National Guards lying dead in the Church of St. Severin, who fell in the shaughter at this spot.

Guards lying dead in the Church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

The church St. Gervias, immediately behind the Hotel de Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents with cannon, as well as the Quai aux Fleurs. A house of business, six stories high, called "La Belle Jardiniere," on this quay was demolished by cannon balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents. At 6 o'clock, by the reduction of the Place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare was isokted.

The 24th regiment had lost 200 men. The 29th regiment had suffered severely. A party coming from Amiens to the assistance of the insurgents had been stopped at St. Denis and disarmed. The number of dead and severely wounded is terrific. On Sunday, hostilities re-commenced, the troops were reinforced, and numerous arrests were made. The insurgents freed upon the Deputies whenever they were seen in the streets. Several thousand insurgents were taken, and some of them insurgents there in the streets. fired upon the Deputies whenever they were seen in the streets. Several the usual insurgents were taken, and some of them immediately shot. The insurgents who were in possession of the Halle aux Vine poisoned the wines, with the view of destroying the troops and the National Guard, in which they succeeded.

In the afternoon, it was announced in the National Assembly that the insurrection was nearly at an end. It was suppressed on the left bank; but it was soon after re-commenced in another quarter, and the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine surrendered unconditionally. The Archbishop of Paris, who attempted to act as mediator, was shot and killed.

On Tuesday morning the rappel was beaten again. The barriers were strictly guarded.

An exact estimate of the loss of life, and the number of wounded was mustainable. The prisoners taken among the insurgents were immediately deposited in the vaults and dungeons under the Tuilleries, the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, the Hotel de Ville, and in the various prisons.

Four or five of the members of the Assembly were among the Four or five of the members of the Assembly were among the killed and about as many the wounded. Fourteen general officers have been put hors de combat, several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon.

On Tuesday evening every remaining symptom of disorder was suppressed. Up till that time the number of prisoners was 6000, but every lour added, to the number. The prisons, the cellars of the Tuilleties, and of the National Assembly, were gorged with prisoners. In the Conciergerie 1500 were confined in an open court.

100.000 insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and National Guards on the other.

The accounts received from all parts of France continue excellent, with the exception of the deplorable disturbances at Marveilles, which are now entirely suppressed.

Marseilles, which are now entirely suppressed.

The worst carnage was at the Barricades. It is impossible to estimate the loss of life with any degree of exactness. Now hundred Insurgents shot by the troops. On Monday evening five hundred insurgents, who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare, were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military

executions almost unparalleled.

Decree of Transportation on the Insurgents. The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The family of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

It is stated that Gen. Cavaignac has summoned to his councils M. Thiers, and the new government will probably be placed under his direction. under his direction.

The following decree had been published by the "Chef de pouvoir executif:" "Every person working at the barricades shall be considered as taken with arms in his hands. Paris,

June 25.3 The feeling of the Assembly is very strong against the ultra democratic section, who are looked upon as accomplices of the insurgents. The thanks of the Assembly were voted to Gen.

Cavaignac. General Cavaignac proposed that the army, the National Guard, and Guard Mabile, should be included in this vote, which was agreed to. The General restored to the Assembly the power estrusted to him.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed Gen. Changarnier commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Gen. Bedeau governor of Paris.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. B. Husted (your former letters were received)—J. L. Gilder—I. Stoddard—R. A. Chalker—A. Osborn—S. Rushmore—W. C. Hoyt—A. Dickson (§3, pays to Jone 1, 185))—W. C. P. Butman—S. W. Law (§1, pays to Jan. 1, '48)—N. D. George—A. Kent—J. W. Casse—O. S. McQuesten—T. J. Andrews—G. Burnham—J. Gould—M. lameter—S. Benton—B. Pomeroy—D. H. Sherman—J. Macreading—E. A. Lyon—C. Baker—L. Draper—O. Kilborn—B. King—J. Seage—H. N. Weed—J. Filmore—I. W. Lewis—J. Billing—A. G. Fowles—A. Palmer—A. Hall—L. D. Bentley—I. Bunker, Jr.—D. S. Welling—O. Emerson—S. Hollann (we will send soon.)—S. W. Coggeshall—D. P. Hulburd—G. W. Stearns—H. Drew—D. S. Welling.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JULY 13. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

PAYS TO	PAYS TO
Adams, RevH W 1 00 June 1 '48	Albee Jas 6 00 Jan 1 '48
Ayres Rev J 1 00 on act.	Andrews John 2 00 Aug 1 '48
Allen Solomon 2 00 July 1 '49	Austin 8 8 2 0 July 1 '49
Aldrich Smith 1 00 July 1 48	Appl ton John 1 00 Jan 1 '49
Aldrich Isaac 2 00 Oct 1 '48	Amsden Massena I 00 Jan 12 '49
Atwood J Jr 2 00 July 1 '49	
Bumstead H N 1 00 Dec 1 '49	Burbank Selden 2 00 Sept 1 '48
Paker Nehemiah 4 00 July 1 '49	Brock Rev Jas 1 08 in full
Buckman LJ 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Fates Wm 2 00 May 15 '49
Brown J N 2 00 May 1 '48	Burroughs Wm 50 Aug 1 '48
Barrows Pliny 46 July 6 '48	B x +asterbrook 2 00 May 1 '49
Remis Jeremiah 50 in full	Earnicoat Rebec 2 00 Jan 1 '49
Burbank Abel 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Bosworth an 2 00 Apr 24 '48
Blood Experience 1 08 in full	Fancroft Geo C 1 00 July 1 '49
Eixby Ichabod 2 00 Mar 1 '49	Bat -s Benj 2 00 Apr 29 '49
Barrett Rufus 2 00 Dec 15 '48	Barker Ira F 2 00 May 1 '49
Bartholomew Nh 2 00 July 15 '49	Bascom Mrs F 2 00 July 15 '48
Baldwin Jere'h 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Briggs Zadoch 1 00 July 1 '48
Eurt avid 4 00 Apr 1 '49	
Clark E P 2 07 Apr 15 '49	Carpenter Jasper 2 00 July 1 '48
Crosby J 2 00 July 1 '49	Curtis Oliver 2 00 Mar 1 '49
Chamberlin J F 1 00 June 1 '48	Clark G R 4 00 July 1 '48
Churchill Matil 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Chase C E 3 00 in full
Clapp John 2 00 Apr I '49	Currier Sam'l 2 0) July 1 '49
Copeland Addi 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Cummings John 2 00 Apr 15 '49
Clark V A 2 00 Apr 1 '49	Clark Amos 14 00 Jan 1 '48
Cheedle B R 2 00 July 1 '48	Caswell Thos 4 00 Aug 1 '48
Clark J G 5 29 on ac't	Carpenter Oliver 2 00 July 15 '48
Crocker J D 2 00 Dec 16 '48	Collins W F 1 00 on ac't
Draper S A 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Daley Anson 5 00 Oct 21 '48
Driggs H C 2 00 Jan 1 '49	Dickson A 3 00 June 1 '57

Driggs H C 2 00 Jan I '49 Dickson A 3 00 June I '55 Davis Timothy 2 00 Jan I '49 Donnelly Rev M I 00 July I '49 Duxtin Durl 2 00 Aug I '48 Dyer Asa 2 00 Jan I '49 DimmeckBennet 2 00 Aug I '48 Fasterbrook E 2 00 Jan 1 '49 Evans Eli 2 00 Oct 1 '47
Ellis Enoch 2 00 Jan 1 '49 Ela Abigail 2 00 June 1 '49
Ellis Jeremiah 2 00 Jan 1 '49 Emerson Rev O 1 00 June 1 '49 Foster G F 2 00 May 1 '49 Farmum J S 12 in full Fortune John 2 00 Jan 1 '49 Farmum Thon 2 00 April 1 '49 Farmum Thon 2 00 April 1 '49 Fairfield Capt O S 00 Jan 1 '49 Freeman Lucius 2 00 Jan 1 '49 Fisk Sub Eaq 1 00 on act Fox Chas 2 00 Sept 15 '48 Fisk L S 4 00 July 27 '48 Floy Rev Jas 1 00 July 1 '49 Gale Mary 1 00 Oct 1 48 Gil- Ezekiel 4 00 Sept 25 48 Gary Jo-bua 13 5 Mar 1 49 Giman F B 9 00 Ibec 1 48 Granger S F 9 00 Nov 1 48 Granger S Granger Luther 2 0 Jan 1 49 Granger Nosh 2 0 Jun 15 49 Goff Earnet 2 0 Dec 13 48 Goodwin Dan 1 2 00 Jan 1 49 Granger Nosh 2 0 Jan 1 49 Gra Hayden John 2 00 July 1 '49

Harris Wm 2 00 D.c 1 '48 Hit-hings Steph 5 00 July 1 '49

Hohart Jonna 2 00 Apr 1 '49 Hall Susan 1 00 Jan 1 '49

Howe GA 2 00 Feb 22 '49

Hall Richard 2 0 Jan 1 '49

Hatt-horn Cyrus 2 0 Apr 22 '49

Hutchcock Chas 1 17 Jan 1 '49

Hatch Stephen 2 00 Apr 1 '48 Johnson Ransel 2 00 Feb l '49 Jones Asa 2 00 July 1 '49 Johnson Obed 2 00 Feb l '49 Kerr Rev Geo 1 00 July 1 '49 Kidder Aaron 2 00 Jan 1 '48 Kirk Dan'1 2 00 July 1 '49

| Lunt Orrington | 2 00 Jan 1 '49 | Little W W | 2 00 Jan 1 '49 | Loyon Rev G | 1 00 Junel '48 | Ladue Wm S | 2 00 Jan 1 '49 | Leonard Sally | 1 00 in full | Lakin Rev A S | 1 00 July 1 '49 | Lord Jas | 1 00 July 1 '48 | L4 and Warren | 2 00 Jan 1 '49 | Lord S E | 2 00 Jec! 5 48 | Law S W | 1 00 Jan 1 '48 | Landers Freeman 3 00 in full | 1 00 Jan 1 '48 | Landers Freeman 3 00 | Landers Freeman 3 | Landers Freeman | Mowry Wm P | 2 00 Mart | 0 '49 | Morse Ira | 2 00 Feb | 1 '49 | Morse TS | 1 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Martin Edson | 2 00 Oct | 1 '48 | Morse TS | 1 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Martin Dr J A | 2 00 Jun | 5 '49 | Miller Simpson | 77 in full | Morrill Cyrus | 90 Sept | 1 '48 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jun | 5 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jun | 5 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '48 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '48 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '48 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '48 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Morrill Edson | 2 00 Jan | 1 '49 | Mo Norris J W
Newall Jackson 2 09 Apri5 49 Nickerson Rev LD 1 00 July 1 '49
Newcomb Hosea 1 17 Aug 1 '49
Newcomb Wes 4 00 Oct 1 '48 Osgood J H 4 00June10 '49 Olds V C

Rockwell J W 12 in full Reynolds John 2 00 Feb 25 '49 Reed D & E B 2 00 Apr 15 '49 Ricker Rev R A 1 00 July 1 '49 | Thompson Benj | 2 00 July 1'49 | True Dan'! | 2 00 Sept 1 '48 | Taylor Spencer | 2 00 Apr 1 '49 | Tibbetts Sam'! | 2 00 Nov26 '47 | Thatcher Alonzo 1 83July 1 '48 | Turner Richard | 2 00 Jan 1 '49 | Thompson Dani | 4 00 Dec 1 '48 | Waitt R M 3 71 in full Ware Lyman 1 00 in full Whitney John 2 00 Jan 1 49 Worthington A 2 00 Oct 1 48 Willis Rev D 1 44 on ac't Way John 2 00 Mar20 49 Wight Wm 2 00 Sept 1 48 Weisster A A 2 00 Feb 1 49

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, in Church Street Church, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. Nahum Stone, to Miss Mary A. Dexter, all of Boston. In Watertown, June I, by Rev. J. A. Adams, Mr. David L. Priest, to Miss Ieabella Barker, both of Watertown. In Manchester, N. H., July 9, by Rev. H. N. Taplin, Mr. John Huse, to Miss Mary Jane Morse, both of M.

DEATHS.

In Dighton, 31st ult, Ellen, daughter of Rev. Wm. and Nancy Cone, 5 years 6 months.

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman,-July 15.

PLOUR AND GRAIN. Bostos, July 14. Float.—There has been a fair demand for Float throughout the week, and the supply heing moderate prices remain about the same. Genesee, common brands has been selling at 5.88; fancy brands 6.50 a 7.29; Ohio and Michigan 5.73; Ohio round hoop 5.25 a 5.38; fit Louis 5.63 a 5 per bl cash The market closes dull, and prices herely sustained. South-re has not been much inquired for; some parcels have been sold at 5.25 a 6.38 per bl. 4 mos. Corn Meal has been in good demand with considerable sales at 2.50 a 2.75 per bl cash; but little in the market. Rye Flour has been selling freely at 4.25 per bl—cash.

Grain—Corn has been generally dull, and prices rather heavy. Yellow flat has been selling at 53 a 54c, and white at 49c per bu cash. The market closes with more firnness and but I tile affoat. Oats are plenty and dull; sales of Northern at 41 a 4 c; Southern 34c, and helaware at 36 a 37c per bu. Small sales of Rye at 70 a 72c

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, July 13. 588 Beef Cattle at Market, including about 100 sold Tuesday;

528 Heef Cattle at Market, including about 100 sold Tuesday; bout 100 unsold.

10 Pairs Working Cattle.

35 Cows and Calves.

Sales of FEEF CATTLE; a small number extra at \$6.50; 1st quality, for a 6.55; 2d do, \$5.5 a 8.57.5.

WORKING CATTLE; sales were made at \$89, \$86, \$93, \$100, \$117, 100.

125.

Cows and Calves dull; sales at \$27, \$24, \$28, \$33, \$33 & \$40.

Briegs. At Market, 175) Shoep and Lumbs.

Paices. Old Sheep, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$3.00. Lames, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.

Swinz; but very few at Market. Prices not noticed.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. Isaac Stoddard, 183 Catherine St., above 4th Street, Phila lphia, Pa. Rev. B. King, Hardwick, Mass.

The brethren who have not paid the interest on their College Subscription, will please do so before the let of August. It may be sent to Bro. R. W. Allen, or Preston Bennet, E-q., Providence, or Franklin Rand, Boston, or to the subscriber at New B-dford DAN'L FILLMORE, Agent. New Bedford, July 10, 1848.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term will commence Aug 3d, and continue 16 weeks. Students wishing to board themselves will find ample accommodations. Gentlemen or ladies from the same function or neighborhoods, can easily make arrangements to board themselves at httle trouble and expense.

H. P. Tobsey, Secretary.

Kent's Hill, July 3d, 1848

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING. Agreeably to vote of hast year, the Fastham Camp Meeting will commence on Tuesday, the 8th of August next. We would carnessly request the preachers, at all reasonable dictances, to put firth their hest endeavors to induce our friends to attend this great annual religious festival. We are looking for a general revival throughout these parts, and for the Camp secting to be a principal means of its promission. We hope this object may be steadily cherish d by all who may attend; and if it be so, we cannot do bt as to the result.

4t P. Crandall.

A Camp Meeting for the Providence and Sandwich Districts will be held at the usual place on Martha's Vineyard, to commence on Tuesday, August 8th. We would affectionat by request the preachers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Providence District, and also of the Sandwich, so far as practicable, to be present at this meeting. In the name of the Lord of Hosts, let there be a general representation from this part of the Providence Conference.

CAMP MELTING.

THOMAS ELY, WM. T. HABLOW CAMP MEETING FOR SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

This meeting will be held at South Hampton, in the same grove where the meeting of last year was held, commencing August 21. The meeting of the District Stewards will be called on Thursd 7, 24th A general and punctual attendance at these meetings is most respectfully solicited.

A. Binney, P. Lider.

The Candidates for examination in the Third Year's Course of Study in the East Maine Conference, will please to meet the Committee of Examination at the Vestry of the Pine Street viethodist Chapel in Sangor, on Tuesday, the first day of August, at 9 o'clk. A. M., to attend to the duties assigned them. As we shall have but one day for our work, it is very desirable that the Committee and all the Candidates should be punctual at the time. Orrington, July 7, 1848.

Orrington, July 7, 1848. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. WESLEVAN UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence at 9 o'clork, A. M., Thursday, July 27th. The f.Howing gentlemen have been appointed on the Examining Committee: G. P. Dissosway, E.-q., N. York. R.v. A. Stevens, Ed. Zhun's Her. Rev. B. Creagh, New York.

Rev. B. Creagh, New York.

Rev. E. O. Haven, "R. S. Rust, N. H. Conf. H. T. Crossy, Mine do. J. W. Corson, M. D., Brooklyn.

Rev. John Prazier, Troy Conf. Ed. Bannister, On ida do. "Ed. Bannister, On ida do. "Ed. Bannister, On ida do. "A Broy R. Sorgens, G. Albany."

On Monday evening, July 31, the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, will address the Philorh torian and Peithologian Societies.
On Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the Joint Board of Trustees and

On Tu seasy, at 3 octoors, as any time both some of the University of Visitors will meet.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., Professor Tayler Lewis, of the University of the City of New York, will deliver an Oration before Phi Beta Kappa Society

And in the evening of the same day the Alumni will be addressed by the Rev Pres. Collins, of Emiry and Henry Collige, Va.

On Wednesday, Aug. 2d, the Commencement Exercises will take

On Wednesday, Aug. 20, Inc.

And in the evening an Oration will be delivered before the Psi
Upsilon Fraternity, by Harvey Jewell, Esq., of Boston, and a Poem
by Francis M. Finch, Esq., of Ithaca.

H. B. Lane, Sec. of Faculty. Middletown, July 6th, 1848. Nore.-In answer to inquiries made by candidates for the second digree, we would state that all alumin of the University who have been engaged in literary or professional studies for three years or more after graduation, and have maintained a good miral character, are entitled to receive the degree of M. A., on application to the Faculty and the payment of the customary fee.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

SANDWICH DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. South Abincton, last Weym with, Quincy, (eve.) Hingham, Cohass 4, July 28. " 29 & 30. " 37. August 1. 5 & 6. (eve.)
[Remainder next week.]

DOVER DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER Newmarket and S. Newmarket, July

Fort mouth,

Grand and Newineton, at G.,

Hanoton, Ry- and S-abrook, at H.,

E. Salisbury and Ame-bury,

Epping, Ravan and and Polin, at E.,

Sandswn, Kineston and Ex-ter, at S.,

Fembrok, and hich str, at P.,

Grant Falls and Rochester, at G. Falls,

Dover. Aug Dover, Lawrence and Salem, at S., North Salem and Dorry, at N. S., Manchester, 1st and 2nd Church, Northfild,

Bro. Scott'a latter was mailed on the 13th inst., so that our printers are not responsible for the late appearance of the notice.

Epping, N H., July, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS. SIXTEEN THOUSAND IN ONE YEAR. CIXTEEN THOUSAND IN ONE YEAR.

COLE'S AMERICAN VETERINARIAN, or Diseases of Domestic Animals. A Pook for every Farmer! And a book which every Farmer should own, and may own, by paying the small sum of Frery Cexys, which may be the means of saving the life of unany valuable animals, and from which he may derive a vast amount of the most valuable information in regard to the Training and Breeding of Animals, as well as full Rules for Restoring and Preservine Health.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND COPIES of this valuable work have been sold in One Year,—and we have testimonials enough in its favor, from those who have purchased and examined it, to fill a volume. We publish a few only.

"No Farmer's Library is complete without Mr. Cole's Treatise on the Diseases of Bornestic Animals."

From William Bacon, Richmond.

This book is just what we furmers want. The prescriptions are simple, always accessible, and harmless to the constitution.

From the Christian Herald, Newburyport.

It is truly "a book for every farmer." We have been most as tonished at the amount of important information and instruction which it contains, on the training, breeding, and diseases of domestic animals. It is compiled by one of the best agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation, as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural papers.

From Wright's Paper, Philad-dphia.

"Cole's American Veterinarian" is an invaluable book. It is worth its weight in gold to any person having the care or charge of domestic animals. An agricultural friend, to whom we gave a copy, observed, that it would save him a bundred dollars a year.

From the American Agricultural formation in this little ark. By reference to its directions, they may be able to save a valuable animal, which otherwise might be lost.

From Levi Bartlett, New Hampshires.

This book should be in the library of every farmer.

The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind that I have ever seen.

From Levi Bartlett, New Hampshire.

From Levi Bartlett, New Hampshire.

This book should be in the library of every farmar.

From the Farm "18 Visitor, by Gov Hill, New Hampshire.

As the Editor of that excell nt agricultural paper, the Boston Cultivator, and other kindred works, Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We have known him for years, and he has proved himself to be one of the most persevering and able of our agricultural editors. We understund his new book has already had a free and extended sale. Many times itsprice, to almost any farmer, may be saved in its purchase.

Published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

30 cornhill, Boston.

100 agents could make money on this book, in various sections of the country None need apply, except those who can command a small cash capital of from 25 to \$50.

NEW CARPETINGS. HENRY PETTER & Co., Proprietors of the ROXBURY CARPET FAC-TORIES, offer for sale, at their Warehouse, No. 204 Washington

TORIES, offer for sale, at their Warehouse, No. 204 Washington Street, Boston,
All the Carpers made in this large Establishment, consisting of Extra Superfine Carpets;
Medium do. do.
Chamber and Stair Carpets;
Imperial Three-ply Carpets;
Elegant Tapestry Brussels;
Superb Velvet Tapestries;
Superb Velvet Tapestries;
By This is the only establishment in the city where Carpets can be bought at retail directly of the manufacturers.
Every piece is made under our personal superintendence We have two hundred and fifth the superintendence with the superintendence and show to purchasers a much greater variety of Carpets, and at less prices, than any other store.

These Carpets are received from the factory every day. The assortment is large, and is constantly changed.
We adopt the LOW-PRI ED CASH SYSTEM, and purchasers of any kind of CARPETING will find the let the tipe of the burners of any kind of CARPETING will find the let the the state of the copties.

For the Herald and Journal THE BIRDS.

I sit beneath the spreading shade Of lufty trees;
The scent of flowers the breezes bring, The birds among the branches sing Sweet melodies. In all the leafy orchestra Each songster does his best; The robin's carol softly floats Upon the sephyr's breast; The unfledged warbler's whistling notes Are mingled with the rest.

There is no discord, not a sound That grates upon the ear, But aweet accordant tones abound, And echoed by the woods around They're ringing far and near. It is a blithe, a gladsome lay; I love their happy song; I love to watch their joyous play The shady boughs among; When peeping through the foliage green Their tiny sparkling eyes are see

Last eve the thunder roll'd on high, The wind howl'd fearfully; The tempest hush'd, the storm passed by; Then loud and cheerfully The birds their choicest numbers trill'd, And all the air with music filled. Oh, I remember when a child, That I have sat for hours

Amid the sylvan bowers, And listened to the warblings wild Of bright birds such as these : Sweet are such memories.

Scitico, Conn., July.

LADIES.

From the Ladies' Wreath.

SENSIBILITY AND SENSUALITY.

BY MRS. S. T. MARTYN.

"There be, indeed,-I say it in all sorrow,-bad, apostate souls, Deserted of their ministering angels, and given up to liberty of sin For these, my counsel is, avoid them if thou canst : For the fine edges of thy virtues will be dulled, by attrition with their vices.

And there is an enemy within thee, either to palliate their sin. Until, for surface sweetness, those too art drawn adown the vortex Or daily strife against their ill, in subtleness may irritate thy soul,
And in that struggle thou shalt fail, even through infirmity of good

Among the various phases assumed by the infidel philosophy, which preceded and accompanied the outbreak of the French revolution, n 1798, there was one, which, more than all the rest, tended to destroy the last vestige of social order and happiness during that fearful period. The same unhallowed lips that denied the existence of a God, and proclaimed "death an eternal sleep," taught, also, that marriage was an "intolerable monopoly,"-a burden which none but the vulgar should bear, and that a "union of souls," was the only union to be recognized by the enlightened disciples of the new code. This doctrine was openly promulgated in the splendid salons of Paris, by the fashionable and high-born dames who worshipped at the shrine of Voltaire, Condorcet and Mirabeau; it was echoed by the fierce spouters of the Jacobin clubs, and re-echoed in the fauxbourgs, the gar rets and cellars of the metropolis, where crime and misery rejoiced in the prospect of unbounded license thus opening before them. To the scenes that followed, we need only refer. The annals of the French revolution-its unimaginable horrors and atrocities,-have been so long familiar to the ear, that we may well be spared the revolting task of dwelling upon them here It is enough to say, that the tree thus planted, bore its legitimate fruit; and that beneath its poisonous shade, everything honorable, lovely, and of good report perished, until the land be-

came a moral desert, almost through the length The same sentiments with regard to the obligation of law, human and divine, and particularly in relation to the sanctity of the marriage covenant, as those which prepared the way for the scenes to which we have alluded in France, are at the present moment prevailing to an alarming extent in our own country. They come to us in a different garb, and wearing somewhat different aspect, it is true; but their character and tendency are always the same. Instead of furnishing the material for a flowery discussion between male and female philosophers in a splendid salon, or a Jacobin club, these principles, in some quiet and unsuspected guise, enter our domestic circles, seat themselves at our firesides, and wait patiently for the best oportunity of gaining a foothold which shall never again be surrendered. Their apostles may be known by the cant words forever on their lips, of "spiritual attraction," "secret sympathy," "affinity of souls," &c.—words which sound very sweetly to the uninitiated, but full of deep and bitter meaning to those who know their hidden signification. For when explained, as they too often are by acts, these seemingly harmless syllables signify domestic discord and disunion, followed perhaps, by actual separation, misery and death. It is generally (we blush to admit it) by our own sex, that the pernicious doctrines to which we allude are most ably and fearlessly advocated. We know women, whose personal accomplishments, and standing in society, give weight to their opinions, and who do not hesitate to affirm, that " affinity of soul" forms the only real bond of union between the husband and wife, and that where, in the judgment of either, this does not exist, the legal ceremony of marriage is null and void, to all intents and purposes. Of course, the parties thus situated are at liberty to form a "union of souls" wherever they find the mysterious "affinity" of which they speak; and no law. human or divine, has a right to contravene their choice. As there are certain falsehoods of such intense bitterness and potency, that one drop would be sufficient to poison the whole well in which truth was said to have dwelt, so there is in this "declaration of sentiments," enough specious error, mingled with some important truth, to disorganize and destroy society, wherever it is adopted. It is undoubtedly true, that a union of hearts is absolutely necessary to marriage in the sight of God; but it does not therefore follow that a public recognition of this union by others, is unimportant; or that the legal ceremony which ensures this recognition, is unnecessary. Still less does it follow, that a union thus legally recognized, may be dissolved at the will or caprice of either of the parties. without incurring fearful guilt, and the reprobation of society. We know that some who have wantonly cast off all domestic ties, and thus bid defiance to the laws of God and man, talk eloquently of their sufferings and wrongs, of the want of sympathy they have experienced, and the thirsting of heart they feel for "spiritual union and affinity;" but under all this gloss of honied words, there is concealed a principle which aims at nothing less than the subversion of all existing institutions, and the entire banishment of God from the world he created, and the hearts of the creatures who were formed by his power, and sustained by his goodness. It is this union of the ideal with the sensual, (for disquise it as they may, it is sensuality in its most dangerous form with which we are contending.) that gave to the philosophy of France

vigor to the same sentiments in our own day. Divested of the mantle of ideality, which so gracefully drapes it, the gross deformity of this imaginary deity would at once shock and dis-gust every beholder, while beneath its ample folds it is doing its work of death unperceived

and almost unsuspected. Mrs. R- is a young, pretty and agreeable woman-accomplished too, in common parlance, which means far less by this term than Milton intended to convey when he makes Adam address his fair partner as "accomplished Eve." Some years after her marriage, Mrs. R—per-ceived that she was entirely destitute of affinity

with her husband, who was a worthy, industrious and quiet man, very kind and indulgent to her, but unable from temperament and habit to sympathise in all her romantic ideas and aspirations. She left him accordingly, and commenced a pilgrimage through society, in search of a congenial mind and kindred heart, ready to appropriate them wherever they might be found, irrespective of circumstances. She entered a family where the husband was a noble, high-minded and unsuspicious man, whose very "failings leaned to virtue's side," and who was accessible only through his sympathies, while the wife was young, timid and confiding, loving her husband above all earthly things, and slow to believe that aught in which he was concerned, could bear even the semblance of wrong. Here Mrs. Rbecame domesticated, and, unencumbered as she was by social or family ties, had full leisure to devote herself to the science of pleasing, in which she soon became an adept. She skilfully humored the prejudices, soothed the self-love. and flattered the vanity of her intended victim, who, pitying her as an injured and unhappy woman, came at last to return in full her openly expressed admiration of himself. Let it not be supposed that, while this was going forward, the wife was insensible to the pernicious influence exerted by Mrs. R- in the family circle which was polluted by her presence. She was, indeed, blinded for a season by her confidence in both; but it was impossible not to see, at last, the tender glances, flattering attentions, and meaning compliments directed to her husband; and she saw, too, with an agony of soul not to be described, that they were gradually taking effect. Their union had hitherto been unshadowed by a cloud-now there were harsh words, and cold looks, and invidious comparisons, which stung her to the heart; and every attempt to shake off the incubus that was weighing her down, only rendered her situation the more hopeless. The apostle of "liberty" gloried in the misery she was inflicting, and never seemed happier than when the marks of suffering, usually so carefully concealed, would make themselves visible in the countenance of the outraged wife. We will not dwell on the revolting picture-it is enough to say that it ended in the separation of those whom God had joined together, and in the breaking of a fond and faithful heart, which found refuge only in the

We have given an extreme case, we admit, though a true one, of the carrying out of these principles; but the very same system which led to such a fatal result, is now at work in many a peaceful home, and unless the alarm is sounded, t will lead to similar consequences.

There are too many educated, intelligent women, whose principles and practice resemble those of Mrs. R—, and who do not hesitate, whenever they meet a "kindred spirit," to repay the most generous confidence and hospitality a systematic attempt to appropriate the affections of the husband and father. While themselves glorying in having spurned the matrimonial yoke, they inculcate in other families the most blind and unquestioning obedience on the part of the wife, and the right of the husband to do as he will in all respects, unfettered by even the shadow of duty or obligation toward the being whose earthly happiness has been confided to his care. Such is the egregious inconsistency of these victims of a moral leprosy, infinitely more loathsome than that which banished the poor Israelite from the society of his fellows, and consigned him to a living tomb. I would be well for society were laws equally stringent in operation now, where the danger of infection is as much more imminent, as our moral nature is higher and of more value than the body, or wounds inflicted on the heart

more grievous than physical pain and suffering. Our remarks on this subject may be deemed harsh by those who have not met the evil of which we speak; but the case is not one which in our estimation demands forbearance or toleration. It is not an impulse of the heart which has led its subject into unintentional error, which we are condemning-but a belief of the head-a perversion of intellect, deliberately conceived, and carried out to its consequences. as coolly as though no earthly interests were involved in the result. Indeed, in many cases it would be impossible, in the utmost exercise of charity, to believe that the affections of the heart had anything to do with the matter. The thief who steals to satisfy the cravings of want, or the homicide who takes the life of his fellow under the sudden impulse of passion, may be subjects of pity and forgiveness; but the woman who unblushingly avows her disregard of all law, human and divine-who scorns the restraints of marriage, and casts off its obligations has, by this act, thrown herself out of the pale of society; and the sentence of outlawry passes upon her, should be as complete and ef fectual as that which separated Robin Hood and his band of "merry men" in Sherwood Forest,

from the yeomanry of England. We have not yet spoken of the source of all this moral evil-the hidden spring from which these streams of bitterness flow out to desolate and destroy. It may emphatically be said of the class to which we allude, "There is no fear

of God before their eyes." Never, until the sanctions of religion are for gotten or disregarded, and the Bible trampled under foot, can a woman so far unsex herself as to promulgate a doctrine which, more than all others, degrades and debases her, and leaves her a defenceless prey to the passions or caprices of the stronger sex. The want of religious principle is at the foundation of all these errors in belief and practice-and where this is wanting, the human heart is like a ship at sea, without helm or rudder, tossed about by the whirlwinds of passion, and liable at every moment to be driven on the rocks, and wrecked irretrievably. The humble cottager, who

"Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true,

who reverences and obeysits precepts, and looks upward for divine guidance, lives usefully and happily, and goes down to the grave in full hope of a blessed immortality-while the woman of splendid intellect and varied acquirements, who proudly rejects the light from Heaven that would direct her steps, wanders from the path of rectitude into the mazes of error, and after a few years of eager and fruitless search after the phantom happiness, she sinks like a falling star into the blackness of darkness forever. "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain-but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world, without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, tending.) that gave to the philosophy of France its deadly venom—and it gives strength and with what confidence will he resort to his mer-

chandize or farm; fly over lands; sail upon seas; meet difficulty and encounter danger; if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labors will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for the months of darkness and distress, no sympathis.

"Oh my daughter, oh my lather. Waither the wait her from the danger; in vain they threaten her; nothing restrains, nothing intimidates her. She springs towards her father, she throws herself upon his body, and tightly clings to him, waiting only the moment when she may perish with the author of her life.

"Oh my daughter, my beloved child! only and months of darkness and distress, no sympathising partner is prepared.

SLAVEBY.

From the Albany Atlas

On the 18th of October, 1774, the Continental Congress adopted a plan of association containing a variety of articles, among which we find the following, which is commended to the attention of our readers, and particularly to those who are disposed to favor the perpetuation of the slave trade, by extending it to the territories of the United States where slavery does

not exist, or is not permitted by the local law.

The article to which we allude contains this remarkable language:

"We will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

The plan of association, containing the foregoing article, was signed by the members of the Congress whose names are given below, and may be found in the first volume of the journals of that Congress:

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Pres't. John Dickenson, Charles, Humphr Thomas Midlin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.

DELAWARE.

MARYLAND.

Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase.

VIRGINIA.

George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, Jr., Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edward Pendleton.

NORTH CAROLINA

Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McKean,

George Read.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom. MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.

RHODE ISLAND. Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward. CONNECTICUT. Eliphalet Dver, Roger Sherman Silas Dean.

NEW YORK.

Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, S. Boerum, Philip Livingston. NEW JERSEY. James Kensey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith, John D. Hart. PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph Galloway.

William Hooper, Joseph Hughes, R. Caswell. SOUTH CAROLINA. Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Kutledge, Edward Rutledge,

MTUOY.

NEVER TELL A LIE.

How simply and beautifully has Abd-el-Kadir, then proceeds:

inheritance; she made me promise when she gather them into the fold. How can it be othgave it to me never to tell a lie, and afterwards erwise but that our weak societies must continbade me farewell, exclaiming— Go, my son, I ue year after year to drag out a feeble existence, consign you to God; we shall not meet until while this neglect exists. Brethren, in the name

when our Kafilah was plundered by sixty horse- we do differently? My experience is, that desmen. One fellow asked me 'what I had got? 'Forty dinars,' said I, 'are sewed under my garments. The fellow laughed, thinking, no doubt, I was joking with him. 'What have you got? said another. I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil, I was called to an eminence where the chief was standing. " . What property have you got, my little fellow? ' said he.

"I have told your people already,' I replied; have forty dinars sewed in my garments.' "He ordered them to be ripped open and

found my money. "'And how came you,' said he in surprise, to declare so openly what had been so careful-

concealed? Because,' I replied, 'I will not be false to

"Child,' said the robber, ' hast thou such a sense of duty to thy mother at thy years, and I the stewards are embarrassed because there has am insensible at my age of the duty I owe to been neglect on the preacher's part. On leavmy God? Give me thy hand, innocent boy, he ing our charges, we exhort the people to receive continued, 'that I may swear repentance upon the next preacher kindly, to bear with him with-

struck with the scene.

virtue.' And they instantly, at his order, made faithfully performing every part of his work, it restitution of their spoil, and vowed repentance will not be one time in ten (with an efficient on his hand."

French Translation.

BEAUTIFUL TRAIT OF A YOUNG DAUGH-TER

distinguished the commencement of the French sermons must be prepared first, the remainder of Revolution, the contagious example spread my time shall be devoted to visiting." With slaughter and destruction even into the new such persons frequently, that remainder is so world. We cannot reflect, without shuddering small as to be of no practical value. No better with horror, that in order the more quickly to material for sermons of a practical kind can be destroy a multitude of men and women at once, obtained, than in those labors to which reference and without sentences, they collected them in has been made. And now, if we are conscious

the wretches who distinguished themselves by denounced him as an enemy of public affairs, return, bringing our sheaves with us. and he was condemned to perish, in common

with a number of other unfortunate beings. Happily for this planter, he was a father, an oreover father of a little daughter, full of courage, love and energy. When he was torn from the bosom of his family, his child followed the first among the victims about to be sacri-he made an apology for past omissions, and an-ficed, already the Creole stood with his eyes over the victim, deprived of hope, and prepared to die. Oh goodness! amazement, oh holy sengo through his text; and fourth, he should go timent of nature, what power is yours! You away from his text. anticipate in years some rare subjects whom you enliven with your sacred flame, you lend them the foresight of the sage, and the force of the man, even from their childhood! At the very moment of the signal for the discharge of artil-trials may be perfect, our deliverance welcome, lery, the little daughter runs, crying out, and our recompense glorious.

"My father, oh my father!" Vainly they strive to withdraw her from the

"Oh my daughter, my beloved child! only and fond hope of thy weeping mother, and she so soon a widow," said her father to her tremblingly, and melted into tears, "leave me I beseech you, I command you."
"Oh, my father," she replied, "let me die

with you. Ah virtue, how great a sway hast thou, even

over the most savage minds! This unexpected

VOICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS. incident overcame the commander of the massacre. Doubtless, he too, was a father! The voice of admiration, the cry of pity, suddenly reached the depth of his heart. He alleges a specious pretext for removing the Creole from punishment, and causes him to be re-conducted to prison. A moment's delay is sometimes very precious

The affairs having soon changed aspect, the good father was freed; and to this happy day, eases not to relate with tenderest emotion, the heroic action of his little daughter, then only ten Leicester, May 26.

MINISTERIAL.

For the Herald and Journal.

A WORD TO PREACHERS.

Dear Brethren in the Ministry:-We often exhort others plainly, earnestly; are we willing to receive the same? To many of us, the fourth part of another Conference year has closed, and the half will soon be gone. Watchman, what of the night? Any tokens that the morning dawneth? First, is the fire burning upon the altar of our own hearts? Are we groaning to be conformed in spirit and in life to that of God's dear Son? Secondly, are we wrestling with the angel of the covenant night and day, for the conversion of those of our flock who are on the very brink of ruin? Do we realize that some of us, and some of our impenitent hearers probably, will not see the close of this Conference year That what we do, must be done quickly.

May God fire our hearts with new zeal, and enable us to pluck some as brands from eternal burnings. Are we ready now to give an account of our stewardship, in this our new field of labor? I doubt not we have again and again publicly invited sinners to come to Christ, but have we done the same from house to house? Have we carried the Gospel to those who will not come to hear us? Alas, how many preachers fail here! Does not the blood of murdered souls cry out against us, for our neglect in this We have men enough willing to try to preach great and eloquent sermons, whereby a name and a reputation may be gained in the eyes of an applauding world. Our great want is, of men willing to do the manual labor part of the itinerant's work. Many of our smaller societies, as well as larger, are in a lingering consumption for the want of men willing to go from house to house-passing by none, neither the hovels of the poor, nor the palaces of the rich, and with tears compelling them to come in; First, that our houses of worship may be filled of Ghilon, impressed us with the love of truth with hearers; and next, that the marriage sup-in a story of his childhood. After stating the per of the King's Son may be furnished with vision which made him entreat of his mother to guests. I am led to hold up my hands in wongo to Bagdad, and devote himself to God, he der and astonishment, at what each year of my experience brings to light. Families living "I informed her of what I had seen, and she without God and without hope, almost in the wept. Then taking out eighty dinars, she told very shadow of our churches, and not visited so me I had a brother, half of that was only my much as once a year, by those sent especially to

the day of judgment.' of my Master I ask, how shall we clear the skirts "I went on until I came near Hamandnai, of our garments of the blood of lost souls, unless perate cases of neglectors of public worship can

be induced to attend, by faithful, affectionate pastoral visiting. If there is anything which a Presiding Elder ought to know in regard to the preachers on his district, and which ought to be reported at each quarterly meeting, it is the number of regular

pastoral visits which each preacher in charge has made. I believe that no preacher will object to making such a report quarterly, except those who are conscious of neglecting this part of the work. I believe from what I have seen, that in a few years our feeble societies would outgrow their weakness, if each preacher as he succeeds the other, would only be faithful in this work. Another consideration of less note, but by no means to be overlooked is, that it would not be my mother, to whom I have promised I never necessary to report so many societies deficient year after year, if this work was only done. The society obtains a bad name as being delinquent, out complaining, and they often do this till for-"He did so. His followers were all alike bearance ceases to be a virtue. From ten years close observation in different parts of our coun-"'You have been our leader in guilt,' said try, I am more and more convinced that if a they to their chief, be the same in the path to preacher is instant in season and out of season, board of stewards) that he will fail of his quarterage. Brethren, it ought to be our high ambition to leave each society stronger than we found it; to impart so much strength to the weak, that they shall be able to stand alone. Let us go out into the highways and hedges, in the name and spirit of our Master, and compel Sometime after the horrible massacres which them to come in. Some preachers say, "my groups and then fired loaded cannons upon them. of unfaithfulness in the past, let us ask God to An honest Creole of St. Domingo, who had forgive, resolving in his strength, to make full

committed no other crime than that of preserving proof of our ministry for the time to come, in lathe estate of his fathers, and of being rich, was consequently enrolled on the list of proscription; ing, sowing the good seed of the kingdom, in highways and byways, our own souls will be assuming the name of patriots, in imbruing their refreshed-no longer shall we have need to cry hands in the blood of the most virtuous citizens, out, "My leanness! my leanness!"-we shall

HEADS OF SERMONS. The excellent and eccentric Rowland Hill when once in Scotland, was found fault with him resolutely, and determined to share his fate, because he had not heads and particulars in his however frightful it might be. Arranged one of sermons. When he next ascended the pulpit, banded and his hands bound; already the executioners of death raised their murderous arms he should go round about his text; second

A RAGE FOR FICTION.

"I want a paper that has long stories in it." said a young lady; and she added, "I don't want a paper for anything else." Poor girl! much to be pited—and a pitiful appearance she will make through life, at the present rate. She wants nothing serious, no acquaintance with the history of her times, no intellectual cultivation—nothing but newspaper novels! Empty heads they must be, that can find room every tion—nothing but newspaper novels! Empty heads they must be, that can find room every cek for some ten columns of a snam seed of these are the heads for which the weekly press toils and groans, throwing off by the ten shousand its sheets of shallow, insipid and disgusting fiction; and for this an amount of money is paid which a sound literature utterly fails to command. Yes, Christian fathers and mothers buy this vile trash for their sons and daughters, and so minister to their ignorance and destitution of all taste and fitness for life's duties. Doubtless the periodical press does more than any other one instrumentality to decide the opinions, habits of thought, and generated the properties of the great reduction in the price of Teas and confess, we are enabled to give EXTRA GUALITIES for the old price; and it is acknowledged by many persons that they cannot get so good that and the Ningyong Oolong, at 4th cents, which are sold at 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and the Ningyong Oolong, at 4th cents, which are sold at 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and persons that they cannot get so good the price of the college of the price of the college of the price of th week for some ten columns of a sham story. soon begin to show a sympathy with its weekly paper, and the parent and child will become assimilated to it in sentiment and feeling; and as families are, so is the community at large. Blind and stupid, therefore, yea, worse, are those parents who tolerate in their houses a class of papers which are good for nothing, then bad—made up of the writings of silly, ignorant scribblers, who would be "at the foot" in a town school, much more in a school of good morals. Such are the teachers of half the present gener.

The following is a list of the names of the contributors to its pages:—

The following is a list of the names of the contributors to its pages: soon begin to show a sympathy with its weekly Such are the teachers of half the present generation.-Albany Spectator.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mrs. SOPHIA A. THOMAS, wife of Dr. E. B. Thomas, and daughter of Mr. John Putney, died in Lowell, May 21, aged 26, of pulmonary consumption and inflammation of the brain. For T. East, Congregational. several months uncertainty hung over her pros- Published and for sale ONLY by May 17 STRONG & BRODHEAD, No. 1 Combill. mind led her to anticipate it with eager confidence. When it was announced to her that her disorder was about to close her life, it awakened a poignant sense of disappointment, but directly she was enabled to see and to feel, that it was "better to depart and to be with Christ." At the final scene she bade farewell to her husband, with whom she had enjoyed companionship but little more than a year,—to her parents and sisters and friends, with joyful assurances of a glorious immortality. Her kindness of heart, genius, and social talent made her the jewel of the family, and her loss is deeply deplored.

Died in North Bucksport, Me., Mrs. TAMSON CURTIS, aged 77 years. This mother in Israel Curtins, aged 77 years. This mother in Israel Curtins and the confidence of the confidence of the confidence of the confidence of the compositions produce I to the large and varied collection of Chornov and the power of execution, which the study and practice of these compositions produce I the large and varied collection of the confidence of the confidence of the compositions produce I the large and varied collection of Chornov and the power of the confidence of the compositions produce I the large and varied collection of Chornov and the power of execution, which the study and practice of these compositions produce I the large and varied collection of the "Books which have been published in this country, when the power of execution, which the study and practice of these compositions produce I the large and varied collection of the compositions produce I the large and varied collection of the such as the power of execution, which the study and practice of these compositions produce I the large and varied collection of the composition of the composi pect of recovery-but her natural hopefulness of

Died in North Bucksport, Me., Mrs. Tamson CURTIS, aged 77 years. This mother in Israel was born in the town of Barrington, Nova Scotia, and was in early life converted to God under the labors of Freeborn Garrettson. With her husband she came to this place about 1790. They were the only Methodists then in this State. In 1793, Jesse Lee found his way through the wilderness to the banks of the Pemobscot River, and was directed to their nouse, where he was received with open arms. From that time the weary ministers of Jesus Christ found a mother and sister in this disciple of the Savior. She lived to see all of her children constants. She lived to see all of her children constants are charged by the charge of the children constants. She lived to see all of her children constants are charged by the charge of the constants of the children constants. She lived to see all of her children constants are charged by the charged by the children constants are charged by the children constants. She lived to see all of her children constants are charged by the children constants are charged by the children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children constants are children constants are children constants. The children constants are children cons nobscot River, and was directed to their house, the grave, the church of her early choice, in which she held an acceptable membership for COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES. THOSE over half a century, rise to a membership of thousands, and then died in peace.

Her funeral was attended on the Sabbath fol lowing her death, at which an interesting sermon was delivered by the venerable Joshua Hall, one of the early pioneers of Methodism in this State. Our fathers and mothers in Israel are falling. May their mantles fall upon their children.

H. C. TILTON.

H. C. TILTON.

HAT AND CAP STORE. C. B. MASON, No. 41 Merchants Row, opposite Oak Hall, Boston, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c. Hats of all qualities and styles. Good, fashionable Hats from \$1.50 to \$1.00. Constantly on hand Cloth, Silk and Fancy Caps—a variety of patterns.

P. S. Old Hats taken in exchange.

March 22

North Bucksport, June 27.

ELIZA JANE, consort of Rev. S. Adams, and aughter of Capt. Abel Hobart, of Columbia, July 12 strong & BRODHEAD. daughter of Capt. Abel Hobart, of Columbia, N. H., departed this life in Beloit, Wis., on the 5th of June, 1848, aged 31. She embraced religion in June, 1840, and joined the M. E. Church, of which she continued an humble, consistent and devoted member till the day of her death. It may truly be said of her that she possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was seen and uniform indusing a deep interest in the day of her that she possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was come and uniform indusing a deep interest in the day of her that she possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was come and uniform indusing a deep interest in the day of her that she possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed a meek and quiet spirit; her piety was compared to the possessed and the piety was compared to the possessed and the piety was compared to the possessed and the piety was compared to even and uniform, inducing a deep interest in every benevolent enterprise. When drawing near to death, she was supported by her heavenly Father; cheerfully resigning her companion and two precious daughters to his tender providence, she exhorted her husband to subnission, and assured him that all would be well. cheap.

April 19. *3m. Her last hours were those of severe physical suffering, yet she passed through them in great peace of mind to her final home,—" the palace of angels and God."

JNO. HODGES.

Died in Barre, June 23, FRANCES ELLEN daughter of Wm. B. and Eveline Olds, aged 15 years. She was converted in September last, and soon after connected herself with the church on trial. While on probation, she gave good. on trial. While on probation, she gave good evidence of the change necessary for acceptance with God. She loved and improved the means of grace. She stood out her probation, and on Sabbath the fourth of Lune she with others. presented herself for baptism. She received the ordinance, and instantly fainted, and was carried out of the house of worship to our residence, where she had a severe conflict of twenty days with disease and death. Thus, in a few months, Sabbath the fourth of June, she with others was Ellen our first-born converted to God and connected with the church militant, and from thence removed to the church triumphant. WM. B. OLDS.

Died in East Greenwich, R. I., June 15, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of William Bateman, for many years a worthy and blameless member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged 44. Her last sickness was protracted and painful, but she endured all with Christian resignation and patience. Her treasure was in heaven. For several months she was more solicitous to converse about the future than the present world. The sting of death was extracted, and she would have hailed what, to many is a fearful monster, as a welcome messenger at any time. She retained her reason until the last; and it is unnecessary to add, that in death she triumphed.

H. W. HOUGHTON.

aged 86. She has been a follower of Christ seventy-one years, thirty of which she was a member of the M. E. Church. Being a devoted

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal

Christian, she smiled on death, and cheerfully

Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be

Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be Christian, she smiled on death, and cheerfully embarked for glory. Also, in B., Sister Susan THOMPSON, aged 76. The later portion of her left good evidence that

"Hers was the land of rest undisturbed."

Also, in Brownville, Sister SALLY MARBLE, aged 76. The Sun of Righteousness with intensity of brightness gilded her pathway to the tomb. After having berne the trials and infirmities of life and age, "these all died in faith." C. H. A. JOHNSON.

Brownville, July 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE.

Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and Hotel keepers, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS, as follows:

5 pounds Ningyong Oolong, an extra black Tea, for Strong Young Hyson, 2.00

5 "Strong Young Hyson, deliciuos flavor, 2.25

H. Melvill, Episcopal. H. Melvill, Episcopal.
J. Belcher, Baptist,
C. Bradley, Episcopal.
R. Newton, Methodist.
J. Sherman, Congregati
J. Bromley, Methodist.
D. E. Ford. E. Ford.
J. Cumming, Presbyterian.
Wm. Jay, Congregational.
T. Raffles,
T. Gibson, Episcopal.
J. Bunting, Methodist.

A. Fletcher, Presbyterian
J. E. Beaumont, Methodist.
D. Moore, Episcopal
B. W. Noel, "
Bishop of London, Episcopal
J Hamilton, Presbyterian
F. J Jobson, Methodist.
J. Burns, Baptist.
J. A. James, Congregational.
[I. Birt. Birt.

f. Adkins.
at. Young, Methodist.
Wm. M. Bunting, Methodist
J. Bennett, Congregational.

DEMOVAL. G. W. PRUDEN & SON. EMOVAL. G. W. FRUDEA & SUA,
Furniture, Feather, and Carpeting Ware Roome,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head
of Portland Street,) where may be found a good assortment of
Bureaue,
Centre Tables,
Bedsteads,
Dining & Common do. Carpeting, Sofas, Chairs, Clocks, Cooking Glass and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and ranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any establishment in the city.

G. W. PRUDEN.

Upurchasing Books for Colleges and Academies will find it for their interest to send their orders or give me a call, as I am pre-pared to sell books low. CHARLES WAITE,

THE MEMBERS OF THE MAINE CON-

Harrison Avenue, 4th door on the left from Essex St April 12

IFE OF THE LATE REV. ORANGE

D & G. MARTIN. WHOLESALE AND RE-• TAIL DEALERS in Woolen, Cotton, Straw and Painted CARPETS. Also, Rugs, Mats, Transparent Window Shades, and Fixtures. No. 85 Hanover Street, near Blackstone Street, BOS-TON. TON. 分子 P. & G. M. being connected with the Painted Carpet Man-ufactory at Winthrop, Me., are enabled to furnish this article very

CURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & H. BRAPROOK would inform their friends and customers, t they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good E. H. BRAFROOK would inform their friends and customers.

E. H. BRAFROOK would inform their friends and customers.

In they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

Apr. 22

DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST,

MINISTERS WILL FIND AT THE CHEAP Book Store, No 54 Cornhill, a first rate assortment of books in the Theological and Religious departments, and their orders will meet with prompt attention for any book published in the United States, or imported from abroad.

CHARLES WAITE. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS FOR SALE VERY low, at the Methodist Book Store, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston. A large supply constantly on hand.

April 12

UNDAY SCHOOLS. THE SUBSCRIBER IS Prepared to furnish Sunday Schools with Books from the Methodist Book Concern, Massachusetts Sunday School Society. New England Sunday School Union, and American Sunday School Union, at depository prices. Also, he is now receiving a good assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Sunday School Libraries, which will he said low.

March 22 tf

TERMS OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and The Association of breather was distinct was finded by the benefit of care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of care of publishing the publishing the profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, and Vermont Conferences.

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at

3. All Communications designed for publication, should life was shrouded in intellectual gloom; but she be addressed to the Editor at Boston, post paid.

1. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five new subscribers.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

writers.

30 We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

Printed by F. RAND -- Press of G. C. RAND & CO.

Vol. XIX. & A.

For the Hera MARY AT THE

Twas morning-and a si Lay low on Calvary's brow Night's sombre vertinent w Of sad Gethsemane droop'd All, all was still, save whe Of melody from some lone The holy hush, or voice of Pass'd like a spirit's whis

One by one bright Hespe Had pass'd the western sa And other watchers look'd Upon the slumbers of a gu Sa fness was in their heart Who at the foot of the sad Wept for the human-piero That hid the glories of the From their dim vision-and With a sweet offering they Where their dear Lord wa The stone that sealed the And angel sentinels the wa At the first resurrection.

Knowing not He was rise Of heaven's visitant wake A bright remembrance of st That He should rise, and For His blest followers. At evening gushing o'er se Fell that loved voice on N Again the snowy dove wit

Wept when she saw not J

And hushed its murmurs. Oh, ye sorrowing ones, Who at the cross with wil Let His sweet tones like a Peace to your spirits.

The fountain of her trouble

Kennebunkport, July 8, 184 ST. SIMONIANIS

1. Etudes sur les Refo Par Louis REYB 2. Organization du Tr Paris. 1839. C mentee, 1848.

3. Lettres au Peuple Paris, 1848. The NATIONAL-F 1848. 5. Louis Blanc on the

a Refutation of h That the set of opin action by the recent something totally differ mon-place republicanis

tion of 1789 deluged F sufficiently clear to all tention to the accounts This, indeed, is w person will have been has never yet been see crisis was a mere repe ceded it. Always, in volved new principles, in the mind of society similar nature, and w spring forth into exp over the crisis, and giv and character. If, th France be, as the fear others, and the anxieti

as its train of alread

proves it to be -a real follows, according to a tains new seeds, and th ty which it will ultima like any yet known. Wnat, then, are the this third, or as it is tempt of the transaction this second French rev tion, which the future but in connection with miy even now he said something regard political movement wi waat are the speculati the time, and which. minds, are likely, to se embodied in the new s then, are the ideas at the mind of the Frenc is, which engage in a active intellects, and lously diffused among

question a partial ans nished in the trequent lusions in our newsp "communist doctrine very prevalent in Fren disciples among the ve the most prominent parexamining more closel newspaper allusions th used as a vague design litical and social theor all of them characterize vehement repugnance, in others sentimental, Smith and Malthus, ar grand result, which th zation of labor," and erally, "the re-organ expound the more rem and to collect such fac how far they are likely events in France, are

It is now upwards of Henri, Comte de Saint gate in France those v come so famous under nianism. Born in Pari of a family one of the old French noblesse, Vermandors, Saint-Sir any man of his ger which high pedigree co the Duc de Saint-Sime noted of those aristocr gracefully in the cour ather, however, hav and property, Saint-S omewhat lower eleva his name entitled hir general education other masters, he foll that time for young in the year 1777 join sent by Louis XVI. insurgents against the Inheriting in large